GLORIANA AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 90 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

[redacted] PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles. Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
24 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,

Agents,

19, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO., Bombay No. 4.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for filling of vegetable oils, etc. and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak Mandvi Post,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Manager.

Alice Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Agent

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3, BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be *Kaminia Oil*.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,

Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

SUMITOMO BANK,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,350,000.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,600
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe
JAVA & SUMATRA,	PHILIPPINES INDO-CHINA,	SIAM. Manila, Bangkok.
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo
Medan		

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,

Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Ylolio
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,

Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,

JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,

112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,

Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,

Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,

Bombay and Deccan,

42, Medows Street,

BOMBAY.

HOTELS

V. the Sign of GOOD SERVICE

A. VIANELLI,

Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT.

21, Church Gate Street, Fort,

Breakfast, Tiffin and Moglai Dinner ready at any time.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

A PROSPECTIVE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUILDING AT SEWRI CROSS ROAD, KOLIWADA.

TO-DAY MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will under instructions from N. C. Dalal Esq., Attorney for the owners sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Toka tenure together with the messuage tenement or a three storied building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Sewri Cross Road, Koliwada in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 334 square yards and five-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 62, New No. 14657, New Survey No. 1-2/2317 and 6/2316, and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 3188 (1A), Street No. 429 AA, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Port Trust Railway Lines, on or towards the West by a vacant piece of land belonging to the Vendors, on or towards the North by a vacant piece of land, on or towards the South also by a vacant piece of land belonging to Esmal Essa.

Further particulars conditions of sale, and inspection of Title deeds can be had of N. C. Dalal, Esq., Attorney for the owners at his Office at Oak Lane, Fort, or of the Undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th April, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 FULL PRESSED BALES REELERS WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th April, 1917 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Tank Street, Surti Moholla, lying in Messrs. Popatlal Parbhudas and Co. Godown, by order of the Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the following goods:—

20 full pressed bales reelers waste.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government, Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instruction from the Collector of Customs Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY the 17th April, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T), the following goods:—

Planks, empty cylinders bleaching powder, provision tin boxes camphor, earthenware toys glassware, cotton piece-goods, woollens, shawls, paint brushes, cotton seed, cocoa, coffee betelnuts tobacco, cocoanuts almonds flour, iron sulphate, paint composition, rectified spirit paint, Crude alum, Hario acid, earthenware deck chairs empty cases, empty drums, books and beer, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 4,000 BALES OF HIGH CLAS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 18th April 1917 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at Colaba, Sassoon Dock Reclamation on the plots of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton:—

Ex S.S. "Rangoon Maru."

About 4,000 bales stated to be high class stapled cotton shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Gesho Goshi Kaisha and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 CASES, GALVANIZED, IRON ROOFING NAILS AND 2 CASES, UNDERSHIRTS.

Under instructions from P. S. Meller, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on THURSDAY the 19th April, 1917 at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms, the following goods belonging to Messrs. Steffens and Nelle Ltd., hostile firm in liquidation.

64 cases galvanised iron roofing nails cone-head, bridge brand, Belgium make belonging to Josef Blum, (Hostile firm in liquidation).

2 cases undershirts.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay 15th April 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF MULES, ACCESSORIES BOBBINS AND BURNT LOOSE YARN, ETC.

Under instructions from the Insurance Company, concerned Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 16th day of April 1917 at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Bombay Cotton Mill premises, at Kalachowky Road the following:—

Mules, accessories, bobbins and burnt loose yarn, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay 15th April, 1917.

BETTER THAN THE BEST

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rates under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee to satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

MAHABALESHWAR:—TWO M A I L MOTOR SERVICES run twice daily and also MOTOR LORRIES for servants and luggage from Wathar. Reserved cars can be had from Poona direct. For cars or seats from Wathar write to Mahabaleshwar Office and for cars from Poona. Write to

FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co.,
POONA.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 Exams, at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 878

SITUATIONS VACANT.

APPLICATIONS are invited from SHORTHAND TYPISTS, CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS, TYPISTS and ACCOUNTANTS. Apply Box No. 715, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7760

WANTED—MATRICS, for the Anjuman-I-Islam Madressa, Jetpur (Kathiawad) Musalmans preferred. Only qualified and experienced hands knowing physical science need apply with copies of testimonials to

7762 THE SECRETARY.

WANTED—An experienced and certificated MECHANICAL ENGINEER to run Saw-mills in Kanara. Pay up to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Apply to the CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Southern Circle, Belgaum, with certificates. 7456

WANTED—Two Hindi, one English and one Sanskrit knowing—good LADY TEACHERS. Please apply stating experience, salary expected to:—

THE LADY SUPDT.,
Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School,
7761 Delhi.

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, one senior for two years, pay according to qualifications, another junior for one and a half year. Pay Rs. 40 house-rent Rs. 5. Applications should reach upto 1st May with copies of certificates which are not to be returned.

DIWAN,
7770 Banswara State, Rajputana.

WANTED—For Kirkee Arsenal an ENGINE DRIVER capable of looking after Motors and Dynamos on Rs. 60 per mensem on the permanent establishment. Only those who are in possession of a second class certificate under the Boilers Act need apply to:—

THE ASST. DIR. OF ORDNANCE STORES,
5th and 6th Divisions, Kirkee.
7455*

WANTED

AN Honours M.A., holding Degree in Teaching, Specialist in the teaching of History and Mathematics, can work as TUTOR in Bombay for 2 or 3 hours during Summer Vacation, reasonable terms. Apply to Box No. 714, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7452

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—EITHER NEW OR SECOND-HAND—One GENERATOR DIRECT CURRENT 110/160 Volts, or 220/320 Volts, Shunt wound, 40 to 60 K. W. with Field Regulator Rheostat.
One CRUDE OIL ENGINE, between 60 to 120 B. H. P.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
P. W. D.,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
7454

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

PILES—Ointment Rs. 3. Refunded if not satisfied. The INDIAN CHEMICAL WORKS, Delhi. 7759

FOR SALE—2 cylinder Thornycroft 16 h.-p. Lorry to carry 1 ton. Apply MANAGER, Government Military Dairy, Kirkee. 7689

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 1

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE from stock 10 tons PURE ZINC DUST in tin-lined cases and 5½ tons SODIUM BISULPHITE POWDER an CRYSTALS of English manufacture an recently imported. For quotations and further particulars please apply to Box No. 703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7695

FOR SALE—3 IRON TANKS, 4 by 4 by 4 1/8 plates, nearly new, 125 rupees each.
1 Do. do. 4 by 4 by 6 do. plates, nearly new, 175 rupees each.
One 20 K. W. D. C. Shunt wound DYNAMO, 120 Volts, 400 revolutions p. m., made by Brush Electrical Co., nearly new. Address: HOSSEN ATCHIA, Queen Victoria Cinema, Surat. 7458

TO BE LET

KHANDALA—SOONA CAZA, fully furnished 4 bed rooms, hall, etc. For rent please enquire of MERWANJI & BANA, 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 7712

TO LET—Bird's Eye View flats, open from 4 sides at sea 1st Marine Street, MARINE MANSION. Apply WITHIN. 7729

TO BE LET—A 3 STORIED BUILDING, Hornby Road, flats or whole storey, airy and commodious quarters, suitable for Offices or residential purposes. Electric lights fitted if required. Water supply and other arrangements. Apply EDWARD RESTAURANT, opposite Whiteaways, for particulars. 7444

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

A HEALTH OFFICER for the Nagpur Municipal Committee on Rs. 200—10—300 p.m including conveyance allowance. The post is pensionable. The applicant must state age. The Health Officer is debarred from private practice. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned on or before the 30th instant. Preference will be given to one who has gained experience of Municipal work in a Presidency town or any other large town. The applicant will have to give a guarantee for five years after confirmation.

Dated 12-4-1917.

H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
7763 Municipal Committee, Nagpur.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 16th April, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1916.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment made by the Board, of Mr. Morarji Mulraj as a Director in place of the late Mr. Gordhandas Khattau.
5. To confirm the appointment of Mr. C. A. Latif as an additional Director.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th April, to SATURDAY, the 28th April, 1917, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1917. 7527

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY dated the 2nd day of February, 1917, granted by me and my firm in favour of Kirin Nath Biswas has been cancelled as and from the 20th instant. All persons having dealings with him in the name of JAMES MACNEILL TAINSH & MACNEILL TAINSH & Co.. will do so at their own risk.

J. M. TAINSH,
MACNEILL TAINSH & Co..
7765

BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT 1915.

MALAD TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 1.
and
BORIVLI TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 1.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of the Rules made under the above act, the undersigned, Arbitrator, hereby gives notice that he will commence the arbitration proceedings in connection with the above two schemes, on MONDAY, the 23rd April, 1917.

A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A.,
Arbitrator.
Pali Hill,
Bandra, 13th April, 1917. 7763

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th April, 1917 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1916.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 5th April, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that a General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Companies will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay, on Monday the 16th day of April 1917 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Companies disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators and also of determining by an Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Companies and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

SASSOON DAVID,
W TURNER GREEN,
7766 Liquidators.

NOTICE.

THE USUAL MATHERAN AMATEUR LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT commences this year 1917 May 12th, Entries close May 11th.

M. P. KHAREGAT,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S. (Retired),
Superintendent of Matheran,
Honorary Secretary,
Matheran Tennis Tournament.
30th March, 1917. 7684

WANTED.

THE PUBLIC to know that a Cigarette Manufactory has recently been opened at 80, Hill Road, Bandra (Bombay), worked entirely by up-to-date machinery and power-cigarettes are manufactured from selected leaf tobacco, carefully cured and highly blended. The daily output is about (Five Lakhs) 5,00,000 cigarettes. Cigarettes and Pipe Tobaccos are largely available.
Good opportunity for Tobacconists. Specially exporters to Basra, Bagdad and other parts also to Military suppliers. For particulars please apply to

THE INDO-BRITISH TOBACCO Co.,
80, Hill Road,
BANDRA P. O.
7619.

THE AKOLA & MID INDIA SPINNING WEAVING MANUFACTURING CO., LD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the meeting of the Shareholders held today, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share for the year ended 31st December 1916 has been declared payable on and after the 16th April 1917, in the Company's registered office, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company upto the evening of 12th March 1917.
Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of Share Certificates at the Company's office in Canada Building, (entrance from Home Street) Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
TRICUMJEE WADIA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March 1917. 7509

PUBLIC NOTICES

REWARD OF RS. 500.

LOST OR STOLEN, Rs. 12,600 on the 13th instant after 4 p.m. between Central Bank, Fort, and Marwari Bazar from a Hindi clerk in the employ of the firm of Rai Bahdur Bansilal Abirchand, the following currency notes of 1,000 each.
S B/13—84476; 95727; 71979; 71980, 76905; 84475; 83369; 97219; 94224; 72959; 95036; 87167.
Finder will be rewarded the above amount if the above notes are returned to the undersigned. Police informed.

RAI BAHDUR BANSILAL ABIRCHAND,
Shaik Memon Street 558/62,
Marwari Bazar.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MUNCHERJI HIRJIBHOY KAVARANA has purchased the undermentioned property at the AUCTION SALE thereof held on the 19th day of March 1917. All persons, therefore, having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Free-hold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and Chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5 528 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736, New Nos. A/3164 and 1/12730, 1/12598 and 1/1314 and New Survey Nos. 1/3609, 3A/3609 and 2A/3609 1A/3609 and in the books of the Municipality under Ward Nos. 7608 (1), 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621; 7622; 7627; 7656 and Street Nos. (1) 10 11, 12 13, 14, 15 (1) 348 to 370 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Parel Road on the South by public passage on the West partly by the stable yard and partly by public passage and on the North by the property of Jadowji Thobhan.

Dated this 14th day of April 1917.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
7769 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. HAJI ESMAIL HAJI AHMED, the below mentioned property.
All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived, and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground situate lying and being at Chana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 185 4/9 square yards according to the Collector's Bill but according to recent admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 691 New No. 5881 Old Survey Nos. 1017 to 1019 and New Survey No. 8583 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2547 and Street Nos. 38-40-42 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nurudin Bohra, on or towards the South by the property of Dorabji Broker on or towards the East by Modikhana Street and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

Dated this 14th day of April 1917.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
7764 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, OTHERWISE CALLED MORELAND ROAD.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in Suit No. 1190 of 1916 (Mahomoodalli Makboolalli and another v. Fayazalli Makboolalli and another) and under the direction of Mr. Fayazalli Makboolalli, the 1st defendant and executor of the estate of Makboolalli Kalamderalli Inamdar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the day and hour mentioned below, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 16th April, 1917 at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.). All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground (Redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Race Course or Ripon Road, otherwise called Moreland Road within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 6/9 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 133, New No. J/13641. Old Survey No. 277, New Survey No. 14/3534 and in the Books of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4065 (15) and Street No. 252 N and bounded on the East and North by the land and ground of Bora Allibhoy Motabhoy, on the West by the Old Race Course or Ripon Road and on the South by the vacant land belonging to Mulla Kahnbhoy Mulla Abdul Kadar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors for the Executor at their Office No. 119, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, AT SOPARIBAUGH AND LALBAUGH, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Bombay, Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T) sell by Pubblic Auction, the following plots for a term of 999 years.

The letting will take place on Plot No. 14, Lalbaugh Estate.

LOT NO. 1.—A valuable corner site known as Plot No. 14, Lalbaugh Estate, containing about 724 square yards situate at the Junction of Soparibaugh with Jeejeebhoy Lane having a frontage of over 170 feet.

LOT NO. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 13, having a frontage of 75 feet 6 inches, to Soparibaugh Road, containing about 631 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.—A very valuable corner site known as Plot No. 1 Soparibaugh Estate, occupying a commanding position at the junction of five roads containing 1,197 square yards, and having frontage of about 192 feet.

Plans agreements and building rules may be seen at the Office of the Board's Land Manager or of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA, KNOWN AS MUSTAFFA TIMBER AND WOOD MARKET OR NEW TIMBER MARKET.

Under instructions from Manibai, widow and Administratrix of the Estate of Lakhmidas Haridas and Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver of the Estate of Jettia Purshottam appointed in Suit No. 149 of 1902 (Bai Harakh vs. Tribhowandas Pragjee) and the said Manibai and Tribhowandass Pragji as Administratrix and Administrator, respectively, de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of Valabhdas Purshottamdas deceased. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY the 18th April, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

FIRSTLY:—All that property which is known as "Mustaffa" Timber Mart or new Timber Mart, situate at the junction of Victoria Road and Mount Road, Byculla and consisting of all that Government leasehold price or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being on the south side of Victoria Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 25,234 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Mount Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Mr. Karsetji Rustomji Kama, and partly by the property next hereinafter secondly described on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the Government leasehold premises comprised in and secondly described in an indenture of lease dated the 23rd December, 1909, and held by the Vendors of the Secretary of State for India under the aforesaid Lease and on or towards the North by the said Victoria Road, and which premises are a portion of Government Leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 63,229 square yards or thereabouts comprised in and secondly described in the said Indenture of Lease bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1909 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakhimidas Haridas and Rustomji Dhanjibhai Sethna of the other part and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688, and New Survey No. 3657.

SECONDLY.—All that Government leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being on the south side of the Victoria Road, at Byculla, containing by admeasurement 3,716 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 97 New No. 1631, Old Survey No. 688 and New Survey No. 3655, being the hereditaments and premises now held by the Vendor under the said Indenture of lease bearing date the 23rd day of December 1909, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakmidas Haridas and R. D. Sethna of the other part and firstly described therein and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the North by the Victoria Road aforesaid on or towards the South and West by the property in the occupation of Kharsetji Rustomji Kama, and on or towards the East by the premises hereinabove firstly described.

The property at present realises Rs. 1,425 pr month by way of ground rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar Chotoobhoy, Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT UNDERIA AND KHANDIA STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 20 the following very valuable building plots for the terms of 999 years.

LOT No. 1.—A valuable plot of bubilding land known as plot No. I having an area of 161 square yards and a frontage to Underia Street of 24ft. 9in.

Lot No. 2.—A plot of Building Land known as plot No. 11 having an area of 236 square yards and frontage of 42ft. 2in.

Lot No. 3.—A somewhat similar plot known as plot No. 14 containing 331 square yards, having a frontage of 57ft. 6in. to Khandia Street.

Lot No. 4.—Very valuable plot known as plot No. 19 situate opposite Khandia Street gardens containing 267 square yards having a frontage of 45ft. to Khandia Street.

Lot No. 5.—Similar plot area 297 square yards frontage 50ft.

Lot No. 6.—Corner plot known as plot No. 21, situate at the junction of Khandia Street, and Khandia X Lane, area 239 square yards.

For further particulars plans and agreement apply to the Boards' Land Manager or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT HHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction on plot No. 20, Chinch Bunder Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) the following plots for the term of 999 years.

Lot No. 1.—A very valuable corner plot; known as plot No. 1 Nowroji Hill Estate containing 597 square yards situate at the junction of Chinch Bunder and 1st Chinch Bunder Roads having frontages of about 150 ft.

Lot No. 2.—An excellent building plot; known as plot No. 3 area about 607 square yards frontage of 54 ft. to Chinch Bunder Road with additional means of access from the 25 ft. road in the rear.

Lot No. 3.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 16 situate on the West side of Chinch Bunder Road area 590 square yards frontage of 62ft. 6 inches. The plot overlooks an area which will eventually be laid out as a play ground.

Lot No. 4.—A similar plot known as plot No. 19 area 590 square yards.

Lot No. 5.—Very valuable corner plot known as plot No. 20. Frontage about 125ft. to Chinch Bunder and 1st Chinch Bunder Road, area 511 square yards.

For further particulars plans, agreements and building rules apply to the Board's Land Manager or to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Very valuable Building Site at Lanovla about ten minutes walk from Railway Station admeasuring one acre and two goonthas. The land is free of Building fine and has a cutcha well with spring water. Also stones of the value of Rs. 200 is stored on the ground. There are also mint trees planted. A really good opportunity for securing a good plot for building a bungalow.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay 15th April, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
A Merry Musical Play
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
MONDAY 16th APRIL at 9-30 P.M.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
TUESDAY 17th AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE SCAMPS."
WEDNESDAY 18th AT 9-30 P.M.
"The Belle of Bond Street."
Plan at ROSE & Co.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
MAX LINDER
AND
HIS MARVELLOUS TULIP.
COL. HEEZA LIAR
Topical Cartoons.
INTO THE ABYSS.
A Drama in 3 Parts.

EMPIRE CINEMA.
TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
THE INDEPENDENCE OF BELGIUM
or the Story of
"A SCRAP OF PAPER."
A great and patriotic production depicting a complete and interesting history of
BELGIUM'S STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In
"HER EX-HUSBAND"
a roar from start to finish.

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ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD
Near Totie Terrace.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
DON'T FORGET
Second last instalment of
THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY
THE RESTLESS SPIRIT
AND
THE DISPOILING BRUTES
Time—6-45, 8-30 & 10 p. m.
Tel. 1304.

NEW ALEXANDRA
TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45, 10-30 presents the world's sweetheart
MARY PICKFORD
in
Mrs. FISKE'S famous success
"CAPRICE"
in 4 reels
A delightful comedy-drama of love society and the great out-doors. An echo of the hills mingled with the voice of the city.
USUAL HALF RATES.
NEW ALEXANDRA.
New Crawford Market
Tel. 1882.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WHY SHOULD YOU KEEP

YOUR CHILDREN

MOPING AND IDLING AWAY THEIR EVENINGS?

BRING THEM AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

Where they will see and learn many new things with intense pleasure.

THIS WEEK'S OUR GRAND FILM

GLORIANA

is just the Film you should certainly show to your children.

Children under 7 years will be charged Half Rates.

Children under 3 years will be admitted QUITE FREE.

WEST END CINEMA.

NEW CHURNY ROAD.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Commencing Saturday, 14th Inst.

GIANT IN STRENGTH

ULTUS

MARVELLOUS IN RESOURCES,
Out-doing all Detective Serials,

OUT-CLASSING ZIGOMAR

Full of Sensation; keeps your pulse beating with anxious surprise.
Do not feel worried when we have a tonic for your brains at your service.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
TWICE DAILY. AT 6-15 & 9-45 P. M
HALF PRICES AT EARLY SHOW.
MORE CROWDED HOUSES DURING THE WEEK-END.
THE UNIQUE SHOW.

MISS TENKWA

AND HER COMPANY
PRESENT A UNIQUE
JAPANESE VARIETY BILL
INCLUDING
SINGING, DANCING.
CONJURING, JUGGLING.
CYCLING AND COMIC TURNS.
NEW ITEMS FOR THE WEEK-END.

HALF PRICES,

NOTE:—Half prices to all but 8 anna seats at 6-15 Performances.

NIGHT PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Re. 1 and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35 Nurses and children half prices to all seats except 8 annas at night performances only.

Soldiers and sailors in uniform half price to Dress Circle, Balcony and Gallery Re. 1 seats for night performances.

PLAN OPEN AT S. ROSE & CO.

THE

GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

Edwards Theatre, Kalbadavi Road,
THIS WEEK
AN AMBROSIO MASTERPIECE.

THE

"HAND OF FATMA"

Featuring the Beautiful American Actress
MISS RITA JOLIVET

A story of Sublime mother love rising superior to all obstacles, enabling a frial young girl to be a worthy match of the astutest ruffians and other comic films.

2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, & 8-15 P. M.
Change of Programme every Thursday.

THE IMPOSSIBLE THING!

And a problem difficult to solve!

And what is that Problem which Puzzles mankind at large?

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NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

Is the Key to that complex Question

WHERE, THE

"IRON CLAW"

That 60000 Ft. Long

Super-Serial

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Every week.

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT

9000 FT.

Is proved beyond all dispute to be the most entangling.

Come and try to solve the question

TO-NIGHT.

PRICES HALF ONLY.

EVERY NIGHT 3 SHOWS

7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

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NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

BHENDY BAZAR.

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AMUSEMENTS.

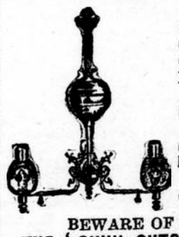
IMPERIAL

LATEST AND BEST PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
THE WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIAN

MAX LINDER
IN
MAX AND THE SPY
See how Max catches the Germhuns.
ALSO
A beautifully Romantic Drama
"MADELEINE"
Featuring
MLLE. HUGUETTE DUFLOS
of the Comedie Francaise.
"BRUGES"
A CAPTIVE CITY OF BELGIUM
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
Time 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. Daily
POPULAR PRICES.

PACKED NIGHTLY!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 P.M.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
The gifted Australian star.
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
In her latest hit
"WHEN THE WAR'S OVER MOTHER DEAR"
ETC.
MISS MONA
In new and delightful choruses.
TO-NIGHT
4 LAST FOUR NIGHTS 4
of
RENVILLE ROBERTY
In his latest creation,
"IBYCUS THE IMMORTAL"
CHARLIE
Some comedian and whistling coon
MISS IRENE BERYL
In New Songs
THE WARLEYS
In their Petit Revue
THE GIRL
From
SAN FRANCISCO
Introducing the world famous
DANCE DES APACHES.
Above Vaudevilles,
Are intercepted by Cinema Drama.
SMOULDERING SPARK.
OPENING THURSDAY APRIL, 19th
2 TWO MORE AUSTRALIAN TALENTS 2
MISS ROSE DE VELLA
Comedienne, Impersonator and eccentric Dancer
THE LITTLE
MISS ROSE GEORGIE
Juvenile Soubrette and Dancer.

MAXIMUMLIGHT ATMINIMUM COST



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ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.
Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night,
In more than 50 different styles,
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE 'SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	400
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	25,000
Mid. Americans	13.08
Egyptian F. G. F.	26.50
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	{ May 20.74 / July 20.40
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	{ Oct. 19.15 / May 19.72 / July. 19.50

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 14th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	114,26,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	231,000
East Indian " "	172,000
American " "	3,384,000
Other " "	34,000
Total Sales	27,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	3,000
" Export	..
East Indian " "	..
" " Stock	27,000
" " Forwarded	3,300
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	200
American Afloat	180,000
East Indian Afloat	15 000
Total Afloat	155,000

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
April	12.63	
Apl.-May	12.58	
May-June	12.52	
June-July	12.45	
July-Aug	12.39	
Aug.-Sept.	12.24	
Sept.-Oct.	12.01	+17
Oct.-Nov.	11.90	
Nov.-Dec.	11.86	
Dec.-Jan.	11.83	
Jan.-Feb.	11.81	
Feb.-Mar.	11.80	
Mar.-Apl.	11.79	
Apl.-May	11.79	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 13th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
April	12.63	
April-May	12.58	
May-June	12.52	
June-July	12.45	+17
July-Aug.	12.39	
Aug.-Sept.	12.23	
Sept.-Oct.	11.97	
Oct.-Nov.	11.86	
Nov.-Dec.	11.81	
Dec.-Jan.	11.79	
Jan.-Feb.	11.77	+13
Feb.-Mar.	11.76	
March-April	11.75	
April-May	11.75	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 13th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	26.35—25
July	24.85 Unchgd.
Nov.	23.75+25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 13th.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.17
" " Fully Good	10.35
" Fine	10.40
" No. 1 Oomra Good	10.87
" " " Fully Good	11.05
" " Fine	11.30
" Broach Good	12.10
" " Fully Good	12.47
" " Fine	12.85
" Scinde Good	10.27
" " Fully Good	10.45
" " Fine	10.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

London, April 13th

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	63,000
" Imports	54,000
" Stock	677,000
Actual Weekly Sales	27,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. April 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	....
" Exports to Great Britain	11,000
" " to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York	Nil.
Futures at New York, May.	20.33
Futures at New York, July.	20.05
Futures at New York, October.	18.95

Spot Cotton at New York	....	
" " Orleans	20.85	
Futures at New Orleans May	19.86	
" " July	19.32	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19	
Demand Bills	4.75.75	
Silver Commercial Bars	73 5/8	
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	70,000	
" Exports to Great Britain	15,000	
" " to France and Continent	46,000	
" " to Japan	1,000	
" " at U. S. Ports	1,116,000	
" " Interior Port	988,000	

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 10th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 7/8
" " " 6 "	5 1/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	44½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3%	53½
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	27.72

WAR LOANS.

London, April 10th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£92½
5% New	£96

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 10th.

WHEAT.
SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Afloat	69

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Feb.-Mar.	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apr.-May Sellers	570
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Apr.-May Sellers	510
Toria Rapeseed Apr.-May Sellers	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Apr.-May Sellers	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, July-Sept.	21/4½
Raw Java, C & F Bombay July-Sept.	21/7½
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	21/10½
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-Sept.	23/1½
do. do, Bombay July-Sept.	23/4½
do. do Karachi July-Sept.	23/5½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers paid	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June paid,	3/2

BOMBAY MARKET.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 14th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	45 0 0	6 7 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 7 0
" Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	6 8 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 1 0	6 7 0
" Yellow Cawnpore'	6 15 0	7 5 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 10 0	9 0 0
" Brown Thin	7 14 0	8 4 0
Teaseed White 85.15	46 0 0	8 14 0
" Gajar 75.25	44 0 0	8 10 0
" Gajar 50.50	42 0 0	8 6 0
" Black	37 0 0	7 14 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	32 0 0	4 10 0
Arandla	36 8 0	——

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April-May	6 7 6
Linseed May	8 6 9
" Sept.	10 0 0
Jawa April/May	4 8 0
Poppyseed White April/May	7 4 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

There was less activity in the market for jute mill shares with more sellers than buyers and prices in consequence ruling easier. At the same time the market was somewhat irregular and certain shares of the gilt edge description were difficult to obtain. Coal shares did not attract much attention, only a small trade in these securities being reported. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Kosoonda 25; Lakhurka 4,036, 41; Phularitand 6/2, 6/4, 6/6; Standard 40/8; Teetulmuri 12/12, 13.

Jute:—Alliance ord 327 s.l., 310; Barnagore ord 104, 103, 102; Belvedere ord 312; Clive ord 134, 136, 134, 133, 134, 135, 133/8; Dalhousie ord 295; Fort Gloster ord 417, 412; Howrah ord 294, 295, 287; Kamarhatty ord 315, 312; Kinnison ord 495 s.l., Northbrook ord 30/8; Reliance ord 288; Standard ord 315, 327; s.l., Union ord 423; s.l., Waverley 10.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Re. 66/12 to Re. 67/4 and small lots were done at Re. 67/8 to Re. 67/10.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

Disturbances in Burma and north-west India have given local rain in Upper Burma Assam and a few scattered falls in the Punjab and Kashmir. Chief amounts are:—Silchar one and half inches, Lyallpur a quarter, Kotah three quarters.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in Burma and extension in west of United Provinces.

SIMLA, April 15.

Disturbances in the northeast India and Burma disappeared and a few falls of rain occurred there and in Assam. Chief amounts:—Maymyo half inch, Chittagong two inches. Temperature is generally low.

Forecast:—A few falls in Assam and Lengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th April 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.68in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature continues in defect in Rajputana but has risen and is now in excess in upper Sind; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Gujarat and the eastern districts of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect except at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in the northern and central districts of the Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad but in defect elsewhere. Temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India and isolated showers have occurred in Rajputana.

A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in the east Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

The following circular was published by Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., on March 9:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its Note issue shows a reduction of £286,715, as compared with last week's return.

The United States received $8,000,000 from Canada during the week.

The German newspapers are already suggesting that in all probability silver will take the place of gold for domestic transactions after the war in their country. While it is practically certain that the internal circulation of gold will have to be suspended, it is very doubtful whether the substitute will be of so solid a character as silver.

SILVER.

The market has been in an exceptionally quiet condition since we last addressed you. The price has merely vacillated in the very neighbourhood of 37d., last week's closing figure.

Supplies from America have been again rather scanty; and business has been on a small scale.

Demand has been more general, amongst which some Indian bear covering was included.

The great demand that has existed in India for silver currency during the war did not become really keen until toward the close of 1915. This shows the close link that exists between the demand for currency and high prices for commodities. There is no reason to suppose that recent withdrawals of coin from circulation were other than what is customary, namely, the peasant classes have put by surplus profits against less favourable times. Now that prices have risen so considerably, the margin of profit is larger than usual, and a greater amount of coins is therefore necessary.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of rupees as follow:—

Notes in circulation:—8,544 February 15; 8,654, February 22; 8,662, February 28.

Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion:—1,666, February 15; 1,739, February 22; 8,662, February 28.

Gold Coin and Bullion in India:—1,240, February 15; 1,739, February 22; 1,821, February 28.

Gold in England:—967, February 15; 967, February 22; 892, February 28.

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,600 bars, as compared with 2,400 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 3rd March 1917 consisted of about 29,900,000 ounces in sycee and 17,000,000 dollars, as compared with about 27,800,000 ounces in sycee and 17,100,000 dollars on 24th February, 1917.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—

March 2:—37 1/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 3:—37 5/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 5:—37 5/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 6:—37 3/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 7:—37 3/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 8:—37 1/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average:—37.208.

Bank Rate:—5½ per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std.:—77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/8d. below that fixed a week ago.

DARKNESS OF THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When the public have been complaining for a long time past for the absence of lights on the Kennedy Sea-face, during the rainy season, the authorities concerned have thought it right to deprive them of this convenience even during the present dry weather.

Whatever may be the cause of this step taken by the authorities, and it is surmised by the public that this is due to war precaution, the object is not at all served so long as the lights on the Queen's Road are continued. Though the lamps on one side of the road have been darkened the lights on the opposite side are quite visible from the sea side and the object aimed at is frustrated. Under the circumstance it is useless to inconvenience unnecessarily the pedestrians moving on the Kennedy foot-path, and put them to unnecessary discomfort and hardship by depriving them even of the dim light provided by the kerosene oil lamps.

The public hopes, therefore, that the authorities concerned will kindly reconsider their decision and provide the usual lights on the foot-path so long as the lights on the Queen's Road are continued.—Yours, etc.,

12 Princess Street, April 13.

JEHANGIR BAMANSHA VAKIL.

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DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

FROM

KALI PRASANNO CHAKRAVARTI,

B. A. Kaviratna,

Assistant Head Master,

Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,

Benares City.

Dear Sir,

I have very great pleasure to write to you that my eldest brother Sj. Chandra Kishore Chakravarty has been completely cured of Diabetes by using your specific for the same. Last year, our Head Clerk, Babu Narayan Das, was very bad with Diabetes and since he used your medicine he has been quite healthy. It is his wonderful cure that attracted the notice of my brother, who too has been cured within two months and quite completely. This disease is generally described by the physicians as almost incurable, but you have done a great service to the suffering humanity by discovering a cure for this incurable disease. It is only yesterday that my friend Dr. Surendra Nath Mukerjee, L. M. S. enquired of me as to the effects of your medicine and appeared to be very anxious to try it on his brother-in-law, who has been suffering from Diabetes. Believe me, I am very grateful to you for this cure of my brother and I heartily recommend it to all Diabetic patients.

Yours sincerely,

K. P. CHAKRAVARTI.

NOTE

Babu Chandra Kishore Chakravarty suffered from this disease for 5 years in his old age at 60 years. He was unable to walk and talk much. He passed a very large quantity of water, 25 times in 24 hours with excruciating thirst. The first day's treatment reduced the number of making water from 25 to 8 times in a day with sound sleep. The public can ask the firm for the statement written by him.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 8th of Avan, 1286.

Hindu: 9th Vad of Chaitra, 1973.

Mahomedan: 23rd of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.

Sunrise: 6h. 23m.; Sunset: 6h. 56m.

Phases of the Moon: Last quarter 15 April.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via, Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

High Court: Summer vacation begins.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comed Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: At 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.

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BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animal has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—Leopard Cub (Felis pardus) by Mr. C. Collins, Executive Engineer, Construction, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Bulsar.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Dr. D. P. Thakore will deliver a public lecture on "Eugenics" to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. The Hon. Dr. C. Fernandez will preside.

A BENEFIT-PERFORMANCE.

Prof. Parasharamrao's new Grand Circus will give a performance in aid of the Gymkhana Building Fund of the New Maharashtra Cricket Club, Dadar, to-day, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), in their Circus Tent at Dadar, opposite Gold Mohar Mills.

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Aryan Excelsior League has arranged for a public discussion for a week on the subject of the new Hindu Missionary movement at the Tribhuwan Terraces, near the Small Causes Court, every evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), from to-day. The meetings are open to the public and anybody interested in the subject may take part in the discussions.

HOMEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

A new Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary will be opened at Kavasji Patel Street, Fort, behind Hongkong Bank, at Davar House (ground floor), No. 35-39, on Wednesday, 18th April, 1917.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar who has been practising as Homeopathic Physician at Kalbadevi Road for the last eight years will be in charge of the Dispensary and will attend on week days 9-30 to 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were seven attacks and eight deaths from plague on Friday, two attacks being reported at Dhobi Talao, two deaths each at Mahim and in the Maratha Hospital, an attack and death each at Middle and Lower Colaba, Khara Talao, Byculla and Parel and one attack at Walkeshwar. There were three and two deaths from small-pox. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 100 as compared with 142 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 68 of 1915.

MISSING BUNDLE OF CURRENCY NOTES

Harikrishna Anandram, a clerk in the employ of Raja Bahadur Bansilal's firm in Sheikh Memon Street, has reported to the police that he asked Durgadas Meghraj, a clerk in the same office, to cash a cheque for Rs. 40,000 in the Central Bank of India. Durgadas returned and handed over the notes, which when counted were found to be short of 12 notes of a thousand each.

Durgadas said that some one must have stolen the notes as there was a large crowd opposite Bori Bunder when he was passing alongside the road.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Pestonji Dorabji Dadachanji, a Parsi, aged 69 years. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased had been suffering from some ailment for some time past and was latterly mentally weak. He used to complain that he was tired of life. On Sunday morning he was missed from his bed and his body was subsequently recovered from a well in the compound of an adjoining house. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

During Lord Willingdon's visits to Sangli and Jamkhandi, the catering was wholly in the hands of Mr. C. Stengler, of the Taj Mahal Hotel. One large staff of cooks, headwaiters and waiters went to Sangli and another to Jamkhandi, catering for all meals on each day and a banquet at night. Everything passed off most successfully and telegrams have been received from both Sangli and Jamkhandi that his Excellency and their Highnesses were highly satisfied with all the arrangements

DEATH BY ALCOHOLIC POISONING.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquest touching the death of James Lawrence Scully, a European, who was found lying under the influence of drink, on the steps of a building at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, on the 4th instant and was removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he subsequently died.

Dr. Samuel Joseph, resident surgeon, St. George's Hospital, who made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased's body, said he detected nothing but alcohol. The Chemical Examiner's report showed that no other poison but alcohol was detected.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by alcoholic poisoning.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Examinations of the First Aid and Home Nursing Classes organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association were conducted by Lieut. Kaikhasru Sorabji Patel, Dr. Framroze N. Kapadia and Dr. C. C. Merchant, and the following candidates are declared successful:—

First Aid:—Messrs. Kavasji R. Adarbad, Darasha B. Dalal, Rustamji A. Daver, Sunderlal T. Desai, Damoder S. Joglekar, V. R. Maman, Chimanlal M. Parekh, Moreshwar W. Rahalker, Homi N. Surti, Mulvantrai P. Baxi, Kamalker S. Dange, Babulal I. Desai, Shamrao S. Dhurandhar, Anasaheb B. Jadhav, Minocher S. Joshi, Baburao N. Kannade, Rama N. Naik, Prabhaker K. Pange, Narayen V. Thakker, Vaman G. Trilokeker and Tamaji N. Kulkarni.

Home Nursing:—Messrs. Dorabji P. Bilimoria, Bhasker T. Gupte, Gopalrao C. Kale, Rustamji N. Lakdavala, Rustom D. Madon, Jehangir F. Pavri, Laxman V. Trilokeker, Naraven R. Pawar, Erachshah D. Toddywala, Shridhar B. Hanchaliker, Khanderao S. Shinde.

Miss Marie C. Munrowd was given special training in First Aid and Home Nursing and she is declared successful in both the subjects.

Those intending to appear for the Medallion, Label or Pendent examinations are requested to see Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Honorary Class Secretary, Bombay City Centre, St. John Ambulance Association Contractor Building, 545, Girgaon Road, Bombay, No. 4.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 2,17,871-3-6; Burma Branch, Rs. 1,5000; the Maharaja of Bahrampur, Rs. 1,000; the Maharaja of Patiala, Rs. 500; Messrs. S. R. Subedars Sons, Rs. 300; the V. A. Association, Yeotmal, Rs. 300; the Administrator, Porbandar State Rs. 250; Mr. Robert Barlow, Rs. 200; Khan Saheb Fatehdin Khanji p. Mrs. Oldfield, Rs. 200; the Ladies Committee, Rajpur War Aid Fund, Rs. 150; collected in Ranikhet by Mrs. Herbert, Rs. 136-8; some Officials of Porbandar State, Rs. 100-14; Mrs. Chrystal, Rs. 100; Captain E. B. Hetson I.A.R.O., I.C.S., Rs. 100; Major E. O'Brien, Rs. 100; Mr. M. St. Paul, Rs. 50; the Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 50; the Administrator, Cambay State, Rs. 50; Mr. W. H. Waters, Rs. 25; Mr. W. L. Shaw, Rs. 20; Mrs. Anderson, Rs. 20; Mr. H. C. Mules C.S.I., M.V.O. (Karachi), Rs. 15; Comr. W. M. Farewell C.I.E. (Karachi), Rs. 15; Mr. T. S. Downie (Karachi), Rs. 15; Mr. W. H. Neilson (Karachi), Rs. 15; some Members of Alleppey Club, Rs. 12-12; Mrs. Mehta, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 223,101-5-6.

Miscellaneous gifts have been received from Mrs Spence, Bundelkhand; Mrs Crerar; Karachi Branch, per Mrs Neilson; A Parsi Lady; Mrs Green, Junagadh; Mrs O'Brien, Porbandar; Mrs Marker, Porbandar; Mrs Maidment, Porbandar; Mrs Oldfield, Jetalsar; the Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, 148 Sweaters; Mrs Fyfe; War Working Party, Coonoor, per Mrs Carroll; the Hon Mr Justice McLeod; Mrs L Robertson; Mrs Ralph Pearson, Dehra Doon; Mrs D M Field, the Hon Secretary, Baroda Women's War Fund; St. John's Ambulance Association, per Mrs Stallard, Igatpuri; Captain Lumsden R N; Messrs Leach and Weborny; Mrs Mehta; the Burma Branch, per Mrs Vale, Rangoon; Mrs H S Clarke, Ambala; Lucky Bag, Junagadh, per Mrs Rendall; Mrs Hickman; Miss Meredyth Young, Ludhiana; the Secretary, Hill Club, Eliya; Mrs Lumsden; Mr W P Pechey; Mr F L Crawford, Raipur; the Secretary, the Agra Club; the Hon Secretary, Gymkhana Club, Bijapur; the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Club; Anonymous.

Books and Magazines have been received from: Major K E Anderson, Nasirabad; Mrs O'Brien, Porbandar; the Secretary, C R School, Vizianagram; Mrs Stevinson, Moradabad; Mrs C Limpus, Igatpuri; Mrs Oldfield, Jetalsar; Major H W Gardiner R A, Kirkee; Mrs Avery; Mrs Charles Priestley, (Baluchistan), Mrs Carmichael; Mrs Mehta; Mrs Bonny; Mrs Henderson, Lucknow; Mrs Howell; Mr H L Little, Gilgit; War Working Party, Coonoor per Mrs Carroll; Mrs Lynch B'osse, Junagadh; Mr and Mrs Rendall, Junagadh; Mr H A W Bladen, Junagadh; Mr F L Crawford, Raipur; Lady Scott; Mrs M S McLaurie, Repalli; Mrs H M Lennox, Darjeeling; Mr L Napier, Poona; Sergeant Softly; Mr W G Gaitely, Bharatpur; Mrs H L H Shuttleworth, Punjab; Mr S R Daniels, Allahabad; Mr D Mudaly, Mandalay; Mrs H S Clarke, Ambala; Mrs E Ogley, Subathu; Miss E de Rennick, Ootacamund; the Secretary, Lady Willingdon Army Nurses Club; Mrs Seymour Angelo Champaran; Miss Meredyth Young.

(Continued from column 4.)

he was doing the right thing who can blame him for doing his duty? Your correspondents are fighting for a very narrow principle of self, where is Dr. DeMonte's independence of action if he is to be guided by the principle that each caste should in public matters help its own castermen?

Mr. Baptista himself would never for a moment subscribe to this dangerous doctrine. If Mr. Baptista had better claims to the post Dr. DeMonte is not to be blamed if, otherwise devoid of all paltry sentiment, he applied his very lucid intelligence to the question of the relative merits of the candidates and in the assertion of his backbone he found himself among the supporters of Mr. MacBain.—Yours etc.,

"FATHER—THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO."

Bombay, April 14.

TRY GENUINE YAKUTI

YAKUTONE

A powerful NERVE TONIC.

Price Rs. 10 for a tin of 50 pills.

AKUTONE' Depot, RAJKOT.

THE ELECTION OF THE CORPORATION'S PRESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apart from the criticism on the fitness of Indians for Self-Government and Home Rule to which the result of Mr. Baptista's election to the President's Chair of the Municipal Corporation of this premier city, this *urbs prima in Indis*, is prone, and making allowance for the excuse that such things must be expected while the Indians are passing through the earlier stages of their education, which will ultimately qualify them for Self-Government; allowing also for, certain unknown factors which will always enter the human equation, one fact stands out in bold relief and that is whether the time has arrived or not when such anachronisms as a "Hindu's turn" or a "Parsi's turn" for a particular post ought to be allowed to exist and interfere with the election or nomination of the best available person for a vacancy. In the earlier stages of the Municipal Corporation when we were less advanced or less independent in our views such a thing might have supplied a rough and ready rule useful in a variety of ways. In the present state of our education however, with our independence, or so-called indepence in dealing with public matters and public qustions, it seems to me that such a rule ought to be immediately and for ever buried.

Mr. Baptista's defeat, however, galling it may be to the public, will have proved a blessing in disguise, if it awakens the representatives of the Ratepayers of this City in the Municipal Council to their responsibilities to their electorate and make them do even belated justice to Mr. Baptista's services to this city when the time for electing their President comes next year. One more point, however, deserves attention. Those who attended and voted at the election last Thursday might at least claim to have done so according to their convictions and the dictates of their conscieneces What can those who, being in Bombay that evening, abstained from attending the meeting, have to say for themselves? Of course, they were "unavoidably" absent, I wonder if they correctly guess what some of the public think of their absence. Be that as it may, it is not of much consequence. What is more to the point is that their electors should carefully note their absence on such an important occasion for future reference.

Finally, the result of Mr. Baptista's election will do great public service, if it will teach us a lesson of what we should *not do* on a similar occasion in future.—Yours etc.,

S. G. VELINKER.

April 14.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. BAPTISTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I see in to-day's "Chronicle" that some correspondents are indignant that Mr. Baptista's election for the presidentship of the Corporation was defeated by one vote which he might have secured if the only one Indian Christian member who took part in the proceeding had voted in his favour. This incident, while causing deep sorrow and disappointment to the friends and admirers of Mr. Baptista, reminds one that a person is not bound to vote for a member of his own community if he does not choose to do so. Dr. D'Monte, of course, may have had sound reasons to vote for the person he thought better fitted for the position. It is generally the case that one gets the least support from one's own; a fact that has given rise to the old proverb that "One is not a prophet in his own country." It must, however, be an encouraging and consoling fact to Mr. Baptista that such a large number of distinguished Indians, Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans voted for him. These, I am glad to see, appreciate the sterling qualities and abilities of Mr. Baptista who works unselfishly for the good of his country and takes an unfailing interest in the affairs of this city. I am not an Indian and do not write this in praise of Mr. Baptista, as perhaps some of his countrymen would do, simply because he is a well-known patriot; but I must say that I have known Mr. Baptista for the last seventeen years, a few years after my arrival in India. I have followed the career of this gentleman from the beginning and I have the pleasure of knowing him intimately. This much I can honestly and sincerely say about him: Mr. Baptista, in every respect, is one of those rare persons who would do the greatest credit to any community. His sincerity and honesty of purpose are transparent. He is a devoted son of his mother country, a loyal subject of his Government, an indefatigable worker, a fearless, modest and enlightened person. As a citizen, friend and parent, Mr. Baptista is beloved by all who respect and admire large-mindedness, devotion and unselfishness. It has always been my regret that a man of his conspicuous abilities and sincerity should have been at times misjudged by people who seem incapable to recognize the good qualities in a person. It is to be hoped and wished that Mr. Baptista will yet live to see himself recognized in his true value by one and all.—Yours, etc.,

DOMICILED.

Byculla, 14th April, 1917.

DR. D'MONTE'S VOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Two correspondents in your yesterday's issue give vent to a feeling of disappointment and chagrin not so much at the defeat of Mr. Baptista in the presidential contest but at the fact that Dr. DeMonte's name is shown amongst the voters against him.

I for one, an Indian Christian, cannot find fault with Dr. DeMonte. It is not his sin that he cannot bring himself to look at public questions with the narrow eyes of his critics. If Dr. DeMonte conscientiously and not *caucusly* believed that

(Continued in column 3.)

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

OPENS TO-DAY.

ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.

All prizes will be in 5½% War Loan repayable in 1920.

THE PRIZE LIST.

If tickets are sold to the value of **Rs. 50,00,000**, 5% will be deducted for expenses and War Fund 95% will devoted to prizes as follows:—

FIRST PRIZE	.. ..	Rs.	10,00,000
SECOND PRIZE	.. ..	Rs.	5,00,000
THIRD PRIZE	.. ..	Rs.	2,50,000
5 EQUAL PRIZES	.. ..	Rs.	1,00,000
10 ,,	,, ...	Rs.	50,000
25 ,,	,, ...	Rs.	10,000
100 ,,	,, ...	Rs.	5,000
200 ,,	,, ...	Rs.	2,500
657 ,,	,, ...	Rs.	1,141

If tickets sold amount to more than Rs. 50,00,0000 the prizes will be increased in value accordingly.

Tickets **TEN RUPEES** each.

Obtainable at all Banks or from the Head Office, Western India Turf Club, Town Hall, Bombay, and all Branch Offices in the City.

The Lottery will close at all Offices outside Bombay City on 31st May, 1917, and in Bombay City on the 14th June, 1917.

The drawing will take place at the Town Hall, Bombay, and will commence on the 2nd July, 1917.

An official list of the prize-winners will be published on the completion of the drawing.

E. F. LANCE,

Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

WONDERFUL **FORETELLING**

State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, along with your place of birth, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only, foreign 2 Shillings.

Hon. Rajkumar Girsanandan Sing of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist., writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."

The Kalinga Astrological Bureau,

Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

THE KING OF TONICS

FOR

MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

PATENT PREPARATIONS FOR TONIC.

TONIC PILLS.—Known as "King of Tonics". These are the only safe and realiable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of vitality.

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood.

These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.

These are invaluable in weak digestion. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 (five hundred.)

Pills No. 2 Quantity 200 value Rs. 300.

Pills for a weeks' trial Rs. 15.

SPECIALIST FOR PILES AND FISUALT

Piles and Fistula cured without operation by internal treatment and without least trouble to patients. No restriction as regards diet. Testimoniale from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, &c., Please enclose 1 anna stamp for reply. Eight days' medicine cost Re. 10 as trial.

Dr. DUBAL.

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bed-bugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

¼ lb. tins Ans. 7 each.

½ lb. tins Ans. 12 each.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents.

KOTHARI SUTARIA & CO.,

HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

ENTERTAINED BY THE BOMBAY BAR.

INTERESTING SPEECHES

Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad was entertained to dinner by members of the Bombay Bar at the Ripon Club on Saturday night, on the occasion of his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. Covers were laid for 60 members and the following gentlemen were present:—

Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji; M. A. Jinnah; R. D. N. Wadia; Faiz Tyabji; J B Kanga; D. F. Mulla; B. J. Desai; S. G. Velinkar; V. S. Bhandarkar; M. R. Jayakar; P. N. Daruvala; G. G. Nadkarni; V. F. Taraporevala; R. G. Munsif; J. D. Davar; H. P. Mody; J. H. Vakeel; P. B. Vachha; J. S. Khergamvala; R. S. Billimoria; H. S. Captain; A. M. Masani; T. M. Kajiji; R. D. Batlivala; V. N. Chandavarkar; H. C. Coyajee; M. C. Setalvad; V. G. Dalvi; N. G. Nadkarni; B. J. Wadia; V. P. Vaidya; S. S. Rangnekar; H. B. Tyabji; N. H. Moos; M. J. Mehta; S. B. Banaji; H. P. Dastur; M. A. R. Khan; K. D. Ghasvala; B. K. Mantri; S. R. Davar; R. F. Munshi; J. H. Majmudar; D. N. Khandalavala; B. V. Mehta; H. A. Husein; Joseph Baptista; V. J. Patel; N. N. Saher; R. S. Pandit; K. K. Dalal; K. M. Talyarkhan; R. S. Dadachanji; N. H. Setalvad and I. N. Mehta.

Mr. Bahadurji first proposed the toast of the King-Emperor and wished an early success to the Allies.

The toast was responded enthusiastically by all the members standing.

MR. BAHADURJI'S TOAST.

Mr. bahadurji, then, in proposing the toast of the evening said "Gentlemen, I have got the duty now, and a very pleasurable one, of proposing to you the toast of the evening. In doing so, I feel my labours are very light because our guest of the evening is one who is well known to all. In proposing the toast of our guest, the first question I have been considering is whether I am to congratulate the Government, who have conferred the office of Vice-Chancellor upon him, or the Vice-Chancellor himself, who is the recipient of that honour. I have been thinking over this and I think that the Government are to be congratulated upon their choice of such a person as our worthy guest of this evening.

I may say, gentlemen, I have been looking over the list of all the past Vice-Chancellors and I have been considering this question, which I have put to myself, viz., whether there has been any Vice-Chancellor before the present Vice-Chancellor, who has so thoroughly identified himself with the University and other educational matters, not only in this town, but in this Presidency; and the conclusion I have come to, is that there has been no Vice-Chancellor, who has so thoroughly identified himself with all educational matters of this Presidency.

A voice: With one exception of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

You are quite right, Gentlemen, with the exception of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. I don't think there has been any one who has been so thoroughly acquainted with our University affairs and all public affairs as the present Vice-Chancellor. Gentlemen it is quite sufficient for me to point out to you in a very brief manner, the long and varied activities of Mr. Setalvad in connection with our educational problems. It seems, that so far back as 1887, Mr. Setalvad entered the University portals. He was, then, a full-fledged B.A., LL.B. In 1895, he became a Fellow and ever since 1898, he has been a member of the Syndicate. But his connection with the University does not end there. He has also had the great honour of representing the University in the Legislative Council continuously since 1903. It must not be forgotten that he first became a member of the Legislative Council in 1893. But that is not all in his career in connection with Education In 1898, he was appointed a member of the School's Committee of Bombay and has been their chairman eve. since 1904. He is thus at the head of primary education in Bombay. Well, Gentlemen, you will agree with me that this is a record for any one to be proud of. But that is not all. We have also got to take considerable pride in this appointment of Mr. Setalvad who is one of our own body; and he has been a member of our Bar, since 1898. I don't wish to prolong this and I, therefore, call upon you to drink to the health of our guest.

The toast was received with prolonged applause, and Mr. Setalvad, as he rose to reply, was greeted most enthusiastically

MR. SETALVAD'S REPLY.

Mr. Setalvad, in replying, said "Mr. Bahadurji and Brothers of the Bombay Bar, I confess I feel very much touched by this spontaneous manifestation of your kindness and goodwill towards me on this occasion. At any time any person in my profession must feel proud of securing the esteem and regard of the members of his profession. One feels more proud in securing this regard and goodwill in a profession which claims the galaxy of intellect we find gathered round this table to-night. Gentlemen, you rejoice that a member of your profession has been honoured with the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. In this connection I may remind you that our profession has been fortunate in claiming a majority of Indian Vice-Chancellors. We have had five Indian Vice-Chancellors, including myself and four out of them belong to the Bar. The first Vice-Chancellor was Mr. Justice Telang who was a distinguished advocate of our Court before he became a judge. Then, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was also a member of the pleader Bar. Then, you had Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (loud applause and cheers) who was in every sense a great leader of men and a great leader of the Bar. Not only four of the five Vice-Chancellors have been members of this profession, but if you scan the whole list of Vice-Chancellors, European as well as Indians, you will find a great number of them members of this profession. Mr. Bahadurji you have referred in your speech to my various activities in the department of education. Gentlemen, it was 35 years ago, I think, that I came to Bombay, a young lad and quite a stranger to this town. It is now, nearly 30 years after passing my examinations that one morning I wended my way to the Bombay High Court having then no friends, no acquaintances, I went round the various courts with great anxiety and diffidence as to my future. Little did I dream then, that by the Grace of Providence, I would succeed in gathering round me such a large circle of friends in this profession and would meet with such kindness at their hands.

Gentlemen, you feel glad that one of the members of your profession has been raised to the Vice-Chancellorship. I, for one feel the great responsibility, I have undertaken. No doubt this office carries honour but it also carries serious responsibilities and I warn you, Gentlemen, that it would not be right to form great expectations of me. (A voice, Why not?) I will tell you why. Because after all you must remember that the Vice-Chancellor is the constitutional head of the Senate and is their mouthpiece In a certain way he is at a disadvantage compared to other members of the Senate. Ordinarily being in the chair his mouth is shut and he has not the same freedom and opportunity of influencing the decisions of the Senate, that an ordinary Fellow has. At the same time I quite admit he has considerable opportunity of influencing and guiding matters and I do hope that at the end of the two years, when I lay down my own office, I will be able to earn the approbation not only of you all but of all who are interested in the welfare of University education. Gentlemen, I don't propose to detain you any further. I must repeat again that I feel very much touched at this manifestation of goodwill and kindness towards me.

MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Baptista who was then called upon to make a speech said that he felt rather depressed in speaking on this festive occasion having been defeated at an elective contest two days ago. He did not regard the Vice-Chancellorship as a hall mark of culture. He did not believe that Mr. Setalvad wanted that hall mark to indicate him as a man of culture. For although he was a little man to look at he was a man of great culture. Mr. Setalvad had always stood by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta through fire and water. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was the greatest leader of the people that Bombay or India had ever produced. He rejoiced in the appointment of Mr. Setalvad. It showed that the angle of vision had changed. It had changed and it should be in them to make the angle wider and wider. They had every reason to rejoice and wish Mr. Setalvad a long and useful career, and he was sure Mr. Setalvad would maintain the public rights of the people of the great city in which they lived and which they admired so much.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia then said that he had been commanded by the president to present on behalf of all the members assembled there, to their worthy and illustrious guest a silver framed photograph of himself in the robes of the Vice-Chancellor as a small token of the great esteem in which they all held him.

Mr. Jinnah then, in apt words, thanked the President and the members then dispersed.

WAR-BEREAVED INDIAN WOMEN.

HER MAJESTY TO SEND EACH A TOKEN OF SYMPATHY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 14.

At an Indian Ladies' Pardah Party held at Lahore on Friday her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, speaking in Urdu, made the interesting announcement that her Majesty the Queen-Empress in order to show her sympathy with the women of India, who have given their husbands, and sons to the service of the Empire on the battlefield, intends to send to each widow or bereaved mother a card with her Majesty's own picture and a message of sympathy and of appreciation of the brave deeds of the departed soldier. It is understood that the cards which have been most artistically reproduced by Messrs. J. Miles and Company of Wardour Street, London, have reached India and that arrangements are being made for their distribution.

VICEREGAL DURBAR TO BE HELD AT UNIVERSITY HALL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 14.

It has been decided that the Viceregal Durbar will be held on Monday next at the University Hall at 10-30 a.m. Disappointment is no doubt felt at the abandonment of the durbar in the historic Shesh Mahal, where British connection with the Punjab was officially proclaimed by the first Baron Hardinge. But in view of the damage done, it is difficult to organise a Durbar within so short a time.

2nd-Lt. L. F. J. O'Brien, Wiltshires, is reported died of wounds and 2nd-Lt. J. B. Pearson, I.A.R.O., missing.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April 1916 to 31st March 1917 are more by Rs. 5,02,596 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1915-16.

LOST—AUSTRALIAN TERRIER, by name TOMKY, on 15th in Wodehouse Road. Finder please apply to Lt-Col. Hojel, I.M.S., "The Grange" Wodehouse Road.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

INSUFFICIENT LEGAL PROTECTION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF HUMANITARIAN FUND.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund was held on Saturday evening in the hall of the Gandharva Maha Vidalaya on the Sandhurst Road, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah presiding. It was stated in the report of the activities of the Humanitarian Fund that there were four prize essay schemes during the year, for the whole of India, in order to encourage and educate public opinion in regard to vegetarian diet and valuable prizes in the shape of medals and cash were set apart. Many large and small meetings were held in Bombay for the furtherance of the object the Fund has in view, and preachers were sent all over the Bombay Presidency with very great advantage. A very large meeting was held in Lucknow in the Congress week under the auspices of the All India Jain Association of Lucknow and the Bombay Humanitarian Fund which met with great success. During the year under report nearly 15,000 circulars in the form of letters and 4,605 books and pamphlets were sent out to the public. Owing to the efforts of the Fund many of the Native States had prohibited cow-killing and suppressed many forms of cruelty in their territories. The income during 1916 together with the balance brought forward, was Rs. 13,501-2-10, and the expenditure was Rs. 11,987-3-5, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,513-15-5. Both Mr. Labhshanker Laxmishanker and Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavati had done very valuable work during the year, and great credit was due to them for whatever success the Fund had achieved.

After some songs had been sung by the boys of the Gandharva Maha Midyalaya Mr. Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri spoke in Gujrathi on the benefits of a vegetarian diet. He said it was iniquitous and cruel to kill lower animals for the sake of food when plenty of vegetable food was available. Mr. Jhaveri congratulated both Mr. Labhshanker and Mr. Nanavati who had done so much valuable work for the Fund.

Prizes were then distributed to those whose essays were approved by the committees appointed.

CRUELTY TO WIDOWS.

Mr. Labshanker then said in the course of his speech:

People are wondering why I, who am known as a pleader for animals, should resolve to plead for luckless widows and starving teachers. I beg to explain and assure you that these widows and starving teachers are almost, if not wholly, animal-like in their helplessness. Enforced widowhood is responsible for the murders of *literally* hundreds of newly born children, and I appeal to those whose religion is *Jiva Daya* to persistently agitate against this most terrible crime against humanity in this country.

Another sad fact to which I beg to draw your attention is the thoughtless fashion among Hindus and Mahomedans to decorate their children with ornaments. This thoughtless fashion is responsible for the murders of many Hindu and Mahomedan children, cases of which are reported in the press from time to time, and yet people remain indifferent to the terrible risk of ornamenting their children. I beseech you to use your voice, pen and influence to make Hindus and Mahomedans realise the criminal folly of ornamenting their children. You already know the recent disclosure of frightful facts about enforced prostitution in Bombay. As a student of the literature of the White Slave Traffic in European countries, I suspect that the horrors of enforced prostitution are not confined to Bombay, and so I have addressed an appeal on the subject to H. E. the Viceroy. Our Institution cannot take up a nobler work than the question of protecting helpless women from the clutches of human fiends like the three Bombay convicts.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal then addressed in Gujrathi and appealed to all to help the Fund in the best way they can.

INADEQUACY OF THE LAW.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said he was something like a hardy annual at these annual meetings of the Society for this was the fourth time he had been present there and it was gratifying to him to hear the report read by Mr. Nanavati. The methods of this Society by which they accomplished their work were perhaps more valuable and higher than those of other Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals although he did not want to decry the work done by them, for it was impossible to suppress cruelty to dumb animals unless there were laws to punish the offenders and those laws were properly administered. This Society was an auxiliary to those societies but could accomplish even higher work through its educative propaganda than could possibly be accomplished by those societies to which he had referred. He felt, inspite of the satisfactory report to which they had listened, that the work which they had been able to accomplish was still very little. They saw around them day after day the terrible cruelties that were practised on animals, in the streets, the trains and markets. After seeing these cruelties day after day they could realise what small impression such hard-working societies like theirs could make. He felt strongly, although theirs was not a society for the advocacy of penal methods, that in India the law in regard to the treatment of animals required further strengthening. It was not anything like so strong as it was in the United Kingdom. In a country like India where humanity to animals was an article of religion it was a pity that there were no laws of a stronger character to protect the animals. Eight or nine years ago he with other friends had started an agitation for bringing this matter before the attention of Government and it had taken the Government a long time to advance even so far as it had in the direction of legislation. It was not enough for them to come to the meeting, to listen and applaud and then go away; if they wished to accomplish real work every one of them should go out as an individual missionary on behalf of the helpless suffering animals. He had found by experience in many instances that much good could be done not by lecturing, but by making an effort to arouse the conscience of the people by bringing about a change in the frame of mind of those who were addicted to those practices to which the Society objected.

MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

Mr. Justice L. A. Shah said it was an extreme satisfaction to him to be present there and to lend support to the good work done by them for the Society. If they were really in favour of such work as the Society was doing there was also a corresponding duty upon them to assist the Society as much as they could. The work the Society was doing was of stupendous importance. So far as the vegetable diet was concerned their views were in conflict with a large majority of humanity, and necessarily might make an average man pause, but although it might not be given to them to share the missionary spirit of Mr. Labhshanker and Mr. Jhaveri, assisted by Mr. Chaganlal Nanavati they represented high ideals and it was our duty to appreciate their work by assisting them liberally. He thought the Society could do more valuable and better work by restricting the scope of their work, that is to say by restricting themselves to certain specific work, and leaving such subjects as widow remarriage etc., to those Societies which could specifically devote their energies to those objects. He thought a very high ideal was embodied in "non-killing is the highest virtue" and it was as old as India herself.

With a vote of thanks, which was proposed by Dr. Mulchand K. Desai and seconded by Rao Bahadur Hirachand Nemchand Jhaveraj, to the Chairman, the proceedings came to an end.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

APPLICATIONS BY MEN DOING GOVERNMENT WORK.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal sat again yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding, with Lt.-Col. R. B. Low, D.S.O., and Mr. J. C. G. Bowen as members. Capt. S. T Sheppard, represented the General Commanding the Bombay Brigade.

Mr. Cecil A. Flower, of Messrs. C. Flower & Co., wanted three months' exemption, as he had no Europeans in his office. He was doing some Government work in the S. & T. Department and supplied rubber, etc., to Government. He was referred to the Selection Committee.

The General Manager of Marsland Price & Co. appeared on behalf of Mr. R. P. Mears, and said the latter had been examined. They have been doing Government and military work. He was asked to do local service, and apply to the Selection Committee if he thought it necessary.

Mr. Thomas Jackson, mill-stores agent in Bombay, was told that he was not liable to any active service.

Mr. L. W. Rampton, represented by Mr. Morrison, said they were doing Government work. He was referred to the Selection Committee.

A DOCTOR'S FOREIGN DEGREES.

Dr. R. S. Navarra said he had offered himself for service in the I.M.S., in 1915, but was not accepted, as his degrees were foreign. He was referred to the Selection Committee; he had no objection to local service.

A PORTUGUESE SUBJECT.

Mr. A. A. de Gama, a Portuguese subject born in Bombay and a volunteer, wanted total exemption. The case was adjourned for further enquiries. He produced a certificate from the Portuguese Consul. He was told that he could be exempted from general service only.

Mr. W. E. Harding and Mr. S. Ward, both of Holland & Co., electrical engineers, said they were doing Government work. The case was referred to the officer in charge of the military electrical department.

Mr. F. M. Gadney wanted to appear in a civil suit and claimed total exemption He said it would be disastrous for him to leave his business, as one of his partners, Mr. Green, was absent from Bombay. The case was adjourned for enquiries.

MILL ASSISTANTS' PLEA.

Mr. W. Pennington, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. H. G. Lanton, Mr. Herbert Seaton, and Mr. M. D. Rubins, were represented by Mr. Stone, Manager of the Textile Mills, Ltd. (N. Wadia & Co.). It was stated that they were doing a large amount of Government work,—supplying cloth to the military. The mill employed a large European staff and they were all experts, and were working night and day. It was impossible for them to get away from the mill. Some of the men were efficient volunteers. Some of the applicants were given three months' exemption and one was made liable for local service only.

Mr. D. MacFarlane, shipping engineer and surveyor with Lloyds, said he had to survey the ships and transports; he was exempted from general service for six months.

Mr. S. H. Bailey said many of his assistants had gone out on duty and he was shorthanded. His case was referred to the Selection Committee.

Mr. W. G. Garriock, motor transport owner and contractor to Government said he had Hindu clerks and they would be no good in his absence and wanted exemption. He was given general exemption for six months and was made liable for local service only.

The Tribunal adjourned to Monday.

THE GOVERNOR AT JAMKHANDI.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND CATTLE SHOW OPENED.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMKHANDI, April 13.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon with suite and accompanied by the Political Agent and the Hon. Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, arrived here at 11-30 a.m. to-day. His Excellency was met by the Chief of Jamkhadi at Rampure on the State boundary. In the evening the Governor drove in State through the tastefully decorated streets.

JAMKHANDI, April 14.

His Excellency visited the Agricultural and Cattle Show here this morning early and was received at the Exhibition Shamiana by the Chief of Jamkhandi, Col. Wodehouse, Col. Condon, the Hon. Mr. Keatinge, Dr. Mann and the members of the Agricultural Association, who welcomed him with an address, to which his Excellency cordially replied. His Excellency then declared the Show opened and after an inspection of cattle and agricultural exhibits gave away the prizes. In the afternoon the Ranee of Jamkhandi and the Chief's two children visited his Excellency at the State Guest House, after which his Excellency was presented with an address by the Municipality of Jamkhandi, to which his Excellency replied. In the evening there was a State Banquet held in honour of his Excellency at the State Guest House. His Excellency and the following guests were present:—The Chief of Jamkhandi, Colonel Wodehouse, Colonel Condon, the Hon. Mr. Keatinge, Dr. Mann, Mrs. Mann, Mr. Moghe, Mr. Crerar and the Earl of Lathom.

His Excellency left Jamkhandi by motor early on Sunday morning for Kudchi railway station. His Excellency was accompanied by the Chief as far as the boundary of the Jamkhandi State and from thence to Kudchi railway station by Colonel Wodehouse. His Excellency and party left Kudchi railway station at 9-15 a.m. by a special train for Wathar and from there motored to Mahableshwar arriving at Government House the same evening.

The ceremony of opening the Agricultural Exhibition and of distributing prizes to owners of cattle declared fit for them at the cattle show arranged by the Jamkhandi Agricultural Association, was performed by his Excellency to-day at 8 a.m.

The Chief of Jamkhandi, Sir Bhausaheb Patvardhan, who is the President of the Agricultural Association, with other office-bearers received his Excellency at the entrance of the Shamiana and conducted him to the seat on the dais. Rao Bahadur Moghe, Vice-President, read an address of welcome, in the course of which it was stated that the older class of ryots are gradually disappearing and that the younger agriculturist is now less interested in the traditional habits of industry and hard work of his forefathers. Wages have increased and yet the work performed is more perfunctory. The result is that cultivation has become more costly and less efficient and many lands remain overgrown with weeds and grassbound. The address went on to state that his Excellency's reputation as a keen agriculturist was a source of great encouragement to them and his Excellency's presence on the occasion to open the show was bound to lead to beneficial results.

After the reading of the address it was presented to the Governor in a beautiful silver casket. His Excellency then replied, after which he declared the Exhibition open. His Excellency was then taken round the compound where selected cattle were kept for view. His Excellency spent more than a hour here. Lord Willingdon gave a special prize of Rs. 50 to Hanamappa Bassappa Hunshikatti for a specially good cow and calf exhibited by him. His Excellency bought a pair of bullocks in the fair as he was pleased with the breed exhibited.

Prizes were next distributed to some of the prize-winners of the Cattle Show. After the distribution of garlands, and "pan-supari," cheers were given for his Imperial Majesty and his Excellency. Lord Willingdon proposed three cheers for Sir Bhausaheb and the proceedings closed.

GURUKULA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE FOUNDER.

(From a Correspondent.)

HARDWAR, April 14.

The fifteenth anniversary celebration of the Gurukula University, Hardwar, proved a grand success. Speeches were delivered by eminent speakers at the Saraswati Sammelan (Symposium of the Learned). Pandit Krishnacharya of Madras, who presided over one of the sittings, was much impressed with the command of Sanskrit displayed by the Brahmacharies and the extensive range of their Sanskrit studies. The Convocation ceremony was most impressive. Two new graduates were admitted to the degree of Sidhantalankar (Bachelors of Vedic Divinity) and five to the degree of Vidyalankar (Bachelor of Arts). Rs. 27,000 were collected in cash for the institution and the controlling body was sanctioned.

A public appeal for a lakh of rupees to erect a suitable memorial to the retiring Governor and founder, Mahatma Munshirama aroused much enthusiasm. The Mahatmajee was initiated into the Order of the Sanjas on the 13th and his new name is Swami Shrodanand Brahmachary. The staff gave him a touching send-off.

The new Principal, Professor Ramdeva, has taken over charge and a new Governor will be appointed by the end of May.

J. B. RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.)

JODHPUR, April 14.

The Manager J. B. Railway wires:—

Ladnun and Merta city branches will be temporarily closed for all description of traffic from to-morrow until further notice.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

MUSLIM LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVES TO JOIN.

NATIONAL FUND.

TWO LAKHS SUBSCRIBED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

As at present arranged the following gentlemen will constitute the Congress deputation which will proceed to England by the end of May to do preliminary spade work regarding the self-government propaganda.

Bengal:—Sir K. G. Gupta, Sir Rashbehari Ghose, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.

United Provinces:—The Raja of Mahmudabad, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Madras:—Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

Bombay:—Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Ten representatives of the All-India Moslem League will also join the deputation the personnel of which is not yet known.

This deputation will be followed by a larger deputation in autumn to carry on active propaganda work. A Congress Trust Board to raise funds and carry on self-government work both in India and England has been constituted with Mr. Srinivasa Sastri as Secretary. About Rs. 200,000 have already been promised.

VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

TO RAWALPINDI DIVISION REPRESENTATIVES.

(Associated Press.)

Viceroy's Camp, Lahore, April 15.

On the occasion of the Viceroy's recent visit to Rawalpindi, a review of the leading representatives and veterans of the Rawalpindi division was held in order that his Excellency might have an opportunity of congratulating those who have done such good work in supplying men to the Indian army since the outbreak of the war. At the conclusion of the review, his Excellency the Viceroy addressed the following remarks to those present:—

Gentlemen: I am glad to have this opportunity of paying a visit to the Rawalpindi division which had for so long an honourable association with the Army. It is now sixty years, since you in association with John Nicholson in these parts forged the links which ever since bound you so closely to the British Government in India. These last three years have heard the call to arms once more through your towns and villages, and the Rawalpindi division has made a noble response. At the commencement of the great war some two thousand men of this division were serving in the combatant ranks of the British army. Since the 4th August 1914, the division has furnished at least 3,500 new recruits to the Indian army, and an equal or perhaps a greater number of non-combatants, who are working in various capacities to supply the multifarious needs of our armies in the field.

Gentlemen, if I had more time at my disposal, I should have liked to refer in greater detail to the exploits which have added to the fame of your division, to the distinctions which have been won by your kith and kin, and to the tale of gallant lives which have been laid down in defence of liberty and of the Empire. I must, however, content myself by telling you how deeply I have been impressed by the reports which have reached me from many a theatre of war bearing witness to the staunchness and the soldierly qualities of the men recruited from the fighting class of the Rawalpindi division, whose representatives are gathered before me to-day. Finally I would pay a tribute to those, who, unable to play a part themselves in the great conflict, have zealously laboured to win for your division the pride of a place among all the divisions of the province which is justly distinguished by the proud title of the sword arm of India.

PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKISH FORCES FALLING BACK.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 15.

On the tenth of April, Sir Stanley Maude withdrawing his advanced detachments on the right bank of the Diala succeeded in drawing the bulk of the enemy forces on this flank in a south-westerly direction towards Deltawa. On the night of the tenth and eleventh our force made a night march from the neighbourhood of the left bank of the Tigris towards the Diala and attacked on the morning of the eleventh. The fighting had temporarily to be suspended owing to the mirage but upon this lifting our offensive continued. Our guns with the able assistance of our aeroplanes rapidly asserted their superiority. Late in the evening the enemy were driven from their advanced positions near Ghaliyeh, ten miles north-east of Deltawa. Early on the morning of the twelfth the enemy withdrew six miles in a north-easterly direction to Seraigik. Successful operations continued throughout the twelfth and night of the twelfth and thirteenth, and General Maude on the thirteenth reported that we were following up the Turkish forces which were falling back towards Deliabbas. It has been ascertained that the Turks lost seven hundred wounded during the fighting on the eleventh and on that day two hundred Turkish dead were found on the battlefield. Our total losses on this day were approximately equal to the Turkish killed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 16, 1917.

THE MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

The decision arrived at by the Moslem University Foundation Committee at their meeting at Aligarh cannot but be received with somewhat mixed feelings by the Mahomedan community throughout India. While its immediate effect must be to remove from the way a bone of contention which has latterly tended to mar the unity of the community and disorganise its forces, it is impossible not to recognise that in its deeper significance the decision of the Foundation Committee marks an essential moral surrender. It was not for nothing that the whole project has hung fire for several years. The Mahomedan community, with equal unanimity and insight, realized that acceptance of the terms offered them by the Government would have been tantamount to a betrayal of the great dream they had dreamed for over a generation of a truly national university. We are not aware that on the sheer merits of the scheme the position to-day is any better than what it has been during the whole period of the deadlock. The meaning therefore of the resolution by which the Foundation Committee decided, by a majority, to accept the principle of the Hindu University,—so long and so rightly resisted,—must be sought elsewhere than in any intrinsic improvement of the situation. We have good reason to believe that not more than a microscopic minority, whether in the Committee or in the community at large, is, or has ever been enamoured of the project as proffered by the Government. It is important that the majority of those who voted for acceptance at Aligarh should not be confounded with this class, or be held to endorse their point of view. The community as a whole is no more reconciled to the inadmissible principle of official control of a national university to-day than it was when first the suggestion was rejected. The convictions of such men as the Hon. Mr. Mazharul Haque, the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. Wazir Hasan and Dr. Ansari,—who, together with Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali were the spokesmen of the community and led the original opposition,—remain unchanged, it may emphatically be asserted, in that regard. They have however been obliged to take into account certain external developments for which the *impasse* in respect of the Moslem University scheme as between the Mahomedan community and the Government, has lately been responsible, and in supporting the Aligarh resolution they were mainly animated by the belief that having regard to the actual and probable consequences of the existing situation the larger interests of the community demanded that the compromise,—it was nothing less,—should be made. It must be borne in mind that not one of the Mahomedan leaders whose names we have mentioned has seceded from recognition of the principle to which we have referred, but they felt that on a balance of the considerations involved they should relax the uncompromising rigidity of their earlier attitude.

What then are these considerations? We have been at some pains to acquaint ourselves with the point of view under discussion, and we think that an adequate understanding of it is necessary both for a proper elucidation of the seeming *volte face* which the Aligarh decision appears to impute to the Mahomedan community, and in order that men who have represented the sentiments of their community with conspicuous fidelity shall not be hastily misjudged. In the first place, then, it must be recognised that the reactions of the Moslem University fiasco on the community have been grave, and threatened to be worse. Under British rule in India, no project aroused anything like the same enthusiasm among all classes and sections of the Mahomedan population as the scheme of a self-governing National University that might revive and rival the glories and traditions of Cordova. It was a dream which made a very special appeal to Mahomedan sentiment, and we need not recall how the poor and the wealthy of the community vied with one another in contributing to the University fund, and how women sold their jewellery to be able to make donations. For quite a generation Mahomedans cherished that purpose, and lived up to the full expectation of its promise. The bitterness of the disillusionment, when it came, was in direct ratio to the intensity of the dream. As a result the disappointment has hung like a pall for the last few years over the aspirations and energies of the Mussalmans, and it was feared that the unnerving tendency might develop, with continued indecision, into acute demoralisation. The point was not so much that a Moslem University on the lines of the Hindu University should be accepted or rejected, as that the state of suspended animation into which the whole scheme had relapsed should be definitely terminated. No constructive educational or social programme seemed possible whilst the *debris* of the University proposal lay as a huge obstacle in the path of the community. As Mr. Wazir Hasan said at Aligarh it was like a millstone round the necks of the Mussalmans. Clearly the situation, while upholding the principle of just resistance towards the insufficient statesmanship of the Government, was operating detrimentally on the *morale* of the community. And expediency as well as practical patriotism demanded that it should be ended. This end would have been equally well served by final acceptance or rejection of the scheme. Rejection would have vindicated, in a clear-cut but narrow way, the principle of no compromise, but brought in its train certain difficulties whose importance is apt to be minimised where their character is not mistaken. The future of the Aligarh College, for instance, would have been in serious jeopardy. The refund of part of the donations, too, was not an entirely academic problem. And there were other considerations of not less weight and moment which, collectively, induced many of the recognised leaders of the community to decide in favour of acceptance. That is the genesis of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Foundation Committee at Aligarh.

The decision having now been taken we may take the liberty to urge upon the Mahomedans that their future attitude should be conditioned by one main principle, and that is the unimpaired and, if possible, increased unity of the community. As Prince Hamidulla Khan pointed out in his thoughtful presidential speech unity is infinitely preferable to a university. That much being conceded it will, we think, be found for the future that the path of solidarity will be best traversed by a united and whole-hearted desire to make the best of a bad job. The Aligarh resolution commits the community no further than to accept "the best University on the lines of the Hindu University." It is true that is not saying a great deal, but such as it is much may be done by active and determined, but conciliatory negotiation in the Imperial Council when the bill is introduced, and in the preliminary discussions which the Regulation Committee has been authorised to enter into with the Education Member. On this point it is fortunate that the Mahomedans will have to deal with so able and sympathetic an educationalist as Sir Sankaran Nair. But in order that those negotiations may be both useful and fruitful it is absolutely necessary that the Regulation Committee should go armed, as Prince Hamidulla suggested, with a complete set of the draft act, draft statutes, draft regulations, draft bye laws and draft rules embodying the complete needs and demands of the community. We have no hesitation in saying that the Regulation Committee which has been in existence for over a year has so far utterly failed to justify its existence. If it were not for the single-minded devotion of Dr. Abdur Rahman Bijnori it might by now have perished ignominiously. If the other members of the Committee feel that they have not the time or the inclination to carry out the objects for which it was appointed then it is clearly their duty to resign as was done by Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim. But membership of the Committee is emphatically not a sinecure. We trust that all the members will now patriotically take up the task alloted to the Committee with energy, and complete it during the next two months so as to be ready in time for laying their proposals before the Government. These are not the days for any lackadaisical lounging in Indian public life.

A POLICE MYSTERY.

Rumour has been very busy during the past week or so regarding the sudden termination of the services of an officer of the C. I. D., Bombay, of long standing, who had presumably hitherto enjoyed the confidence of his superiors. Some ten days ago or so this officer was called upon at a moment's notice to sever his connection with the Police Service, and, we believe, was invited at the same time to quit the shores of India. Behind all this, it is reported, is hidden a scandal of considerable dimensions. The question is how far the police authorities are entitled to dispose of a matter of this kind in this hole and corner way. We believe the officer in question was given the alternative of resignation or dismissal and chose the former. But whether this be so or not, it is pertinent to ask what justification exists for hiding from the public the full knowledge of an affair of this kind. Public confidence in the C. I. D. is not great. It is not likely to be increased if it is thought that the authorities are afraid to acquaint the public with the circumstances under which an officer of long service, entrusted with duties of a peculiarly confidential and delicate character, and who wears the King's Medal, is suddenly compelled to leave the service and practically deported from the country. For more reasons than one it is essential that the Government should make a full communication to the public of the details of this mysterious affair, and especially that it should be explained why it has been disposed of in the way that it has. Are we to take it that prosecutions are for the public only and not for the police if they transgress the law? We put this question not without good reason. Not very lately a case came to our notice in which a sub-inspector of the Divisional Police, who was exposed as having accepted illegal gratification, was given the alternative of resignation to dismissal. Why? Why was he not prosecuted? And why,—we speak in this connection without reference to any particular case,—if an officer of the C. I. D. were detected in the commission of offences punishable by law, which in the case of an ordinary individual would set the whole machinery of the C. I. D. in motion for his prosecution and conviction, should he be allowed to shake the dust of the country off his shoes and depart in comparative peace and,—no doubt,—comparative comfort? Very likely the late Commissioner had his own reasons for allowing the individual to resign in the case we have mentioned. A lot of trouble is saved by the adoption of such a course. The curtain is drawn over an ugly affair which might bring discredit on the name of the force. And that is no doubt regarded as undesirable. But the good name of the police is not a family affair to be settled in accordance with the susceptibilities of the heads of the family at the top of Hornby Road. It is a matter of public concern and the public are strongly interested to know why a policeman should be allowed to slink out by the back-door of resignation instead of being dealt with according to law. It is the duty of the police to see that offenders are brought to book under the law. By what right can they arrogate to themselves the privilege, when a police officer gets into trouble, of assisting him to evade the proper consequences of his misdeeds? These are questions to which the public would like to have answers, and answers to which they are entitled; if the authorities concerned can spare a little time from their activities in harassing individuals who are not known to have offended against any of the laws of the State, but who have attracted the interest of the police for reasons which it is not easy to fathom. And, we may add, that the matter is not one for the police authorities alone, but for the full consideration of the Government of Lord Willingdon, to whom the public look for the preservation of the integrity of the administration in all its branches. If anything scandalous has occurred it must be ventilated. It is better that this should be done, in the first instance, by Government.

MOTOR LORRY CONTRACTS.

Some time ago we drew the attention of the public to the circumstances in which contracts for the supply of motor lorries for the work of the Embarcation Supply Depot were being given repeatedly to the same firm who were obtaining a rate from the Government very much higher than that at which they paid in the open market for the use of lorries supplied to their order for Government work by other firms. We now find that a new departure is to be made and that tenders are being invited from three or four firms for the use of the Embarcation Supply Depot. Presumably this course has been taken as a result of the publicity afforded the matter in these columns. But, if the form of tender which we have seen is an example of the business aptitude of those in whose hands the matter lies, we would suggest to the higher authorities that something more than an instruction to ask for tenders is required, and that a thorough overhauling of the whole business and the supervision by persons with a livelier sense of the public interest is essential. Contractors are asked to tender for the use of four lorries as a regular day and night requirement and to be prepared to supply up to a maximum of twenty-five extra lorries as required. There is no firm in Bombay that could undertake this contract on its own resources, and whoever presents an acceptable tender will be dependent on his ability from time to time to obtain lorries from his competitors,—not a very easy matter if the market chooses to combine against him when the demand is high. Another remarkable feature of the tender is that the Assistant Director of Supply and Transport reserves to himself the right to cancel the contract at any time by giving one week's notice,—a very wise provision, in its way, having regard to the difficult terms of the tender but one that places the contractor at a very unfair disadvantage. This clause of the tender seems to have been added as an afterthought after the original tender was issued. Another undesirable feature of the matter is that the fact that tenders were invited was not advertised and was apparently only notified to two or three firms. All this seems to us very unbusinesslike and it would be interesting to know what is behind it. It seems to us that a more businesslike way of dealing with this matter would be for the authorities to avoid contracts altogether and to go into the open market for their requirements from day to day as other users of these lorries do. In that way thy could always get them at the market rate, which fluctuates, and they could prevent any risk of being shut out by enforcing preference for Government requirements, which they have the power to do. However, the whole matter is one that requires to have further light thrown upon it and that we propose to do shortly.

Notes of the Day.

The Capture of Lens.

The news of the British entry into Lens is not as yet officially confirmed but it comes on good authority, in addition to which it is not likely that the telegrams in which it is announced would have been allowed to pass the censor unless the facts were true. The capture of this great key position is a fitting finale to the grand week of victories that has just closed, and which has demonstrated in unmistakable fashion the ability of the Allies to carry through to its pre-arranged objective the great offensive which has begun in such brilliant manner. There is no doubt that the German strategists have been beaten at their own game and that the hopes they entertained of obtaining relief and embarrassing the Allies by the great withdrawal from the Ancre and the Somme have proved vain. What is chiefly notable, however, is that the great offensive which the Germans themselves are believed to have had in view seems incapable of materialisation.

What Will Follow?

It seems highly probable that the British and French by striking first, unexpectedly and with a force and celerity that was beyond all anticipation have upset all the German calculations. It was lately reported by an American correspondent who visited the German front on the Somme that the new defences had been prepared since the defeats of last autumn with such ingenuity and strength as to be practically impregnable. Yet when it came to the test the Germans themselves had to abandon and destroy these elaborate defences, in order to be able to meet with adequate forces the pending onslaught of the Allies. In spite of that, their opposition has been completely crumpled up by the new offensive and in a single week they have been forced to yield Lens. The momentous results of this will be quickly apparent. Hindenburg and Ludendorf must now make up their minds to a further withdrawal on a grand scale.

Russian War-Aims.

It is not necessary to exaggerate the importance of the revealing resolution adopted by a meeting of the Workmen and Soldiers Committee endorsing the recent proclamation of the Provisional Government, but its interest at the present moment is undeniable. New Russia, of course, does not aim at the domination of other nations or the forcible occupation of foreign territories, but it is just as well that the Committee have reaffirmed that while the war lasts any disorganisation of the Russian army or weakening of its fighting capacity would be disastrous to the country and the cause of liberty. It is satisfactory, too, that the Committee have formally denied the report of secret peace pourparlers between Russian and German Socialists.

The Late Professor Moulton.

A Reuter telegram states that Professor James Moulton has died from exposure after the sinking of the ship on which he was returning to India. Hun submarinism has thus claimed a victim whose death creates a gap in the ranks of scholarship which will be widely deplored. The late Professor was the nephew of Lord Moulton. Prof. Moulton combined the function of a cleric with that of a professor. His especial *forte* at Cambridge where he was educated, was philology and he was responsible for the publication of a grammar of the Greek New Testament. He was, however, chiefly known as a great student of the Zoroastrian religion and as a result of his researches into that subject he published his "Early Religious Poetry of Persia" and "Early Zoroastrianism," the latter being a collection of his addresses as Hibbert Lecturer in 1913. Prof. Moulton, it may be recalled, was appointed by the University of Bombay to deliver a series of lectures on the subject that, unlike very few European scholars, he had made his own.

Need for Combing Out.

"Truth" suggests that there is still a good deal of room for combing out officers in civil employment in India if the heads of departments were less obstructive about releasing them for military duty. Our contemporary remarks that it has had an opportunity of going through the list of cantonment magistrates, forty-eight in number, and finds that at least thirty of them are sufficiently young and experienced as campaigners to take their place in the fighting line. Through no fault of their own they are tied to their office chairs, though thirsting for the *gaudia certaminis*, while there are scores of retired civil servants at home who would be delighted to take their places for the period of the war. The Commander-in-Chief ought to take pity on these officers, and ask the Government of India to relieve them of their civil billets.

A Fine Example.

In this connection it is interesting to learn from the same source that a former cantonment magistrate in India, Major-General Sir Alliston Toker, K.C.B., who retired from the Army in 1898, has set a fine example to his successors by serving as he is now doing, at the age of seventy-three, with the Army in France as a second-class staff lieutenant for instructional duties. General Toker had a distinguished military career in India, and as an Oriental scholar and linguist has no equal in or out of the Army, being proficient in Persian, Arabic, Bengali, and Hindi. He did invaluable service for the Indian contingent in 1915 by translating the English text-books into the Indian vernaculars and enabling Indian soldiers to read the latest tactical regulations in their own languages.

A Wise Appointment.

It appears from the Calcutta papers that the Governor of Bengal has appointed Nawab Sir Samshul Huda to be Vice-President of the local Executive Council. The honour, of course, is due to Sir Samshul Huda being the senior member of the Council. Nevertheless Lord Ronaldshay is to be congratulated on having followed the wise example set by Lord Willingdon who, in similar circumstance, appointed Mr. Chaubal to the post of honour. It is pleasing to note that we have now two Indians as vice-presidents of the councils of two of three premier presidencies.

BRITISH ENTRY INTO LENS.

OUR SPLENDID TRIUMPH.

BRILLIANT AIR FIGHTS.

SPAIN AND GERMANY

FORMER'S POLICY NOT MODIFIED.

"SPANISH LIVES SHALL BE RESPECTED."

ENEMY'S OFFER TO SPAIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
MADRID, April 15.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 15.

As a result of the outcry in the press that the Government had concluded agreements involving breach of neutrality, a semi-official communication declares that agreements made by the Government do not modify its policy, neither does its note to Germany, which is a more vigorous repetition of the note despatched on the 6th February and demands that Spanish lives shall be respected.

The communication discloses the fact that Germany offered to permit American importations into Spain, even of contraband, on condition that contraband goods remained in Spain, but Spanish exports to America would be subject to prize regulations.

SPAIN AND SUBMARINISM.

A DISTINCT CLEAVAGE OF OPINION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., April 15.

The Spanish press comments reveal a distinct cleavage of opinion in respect to the situation created by submarinism. The Liberal organs strongly favour vigorous action and emphasise the solidarity of the Cabinet and necessity for national unity and patriotism.

On the contrary the Conservative journals strongly oppose intervention, declaring that it would ruin Spain, without being in any way decisive.

TORPEDOING OF FULGENCIO

SPAIN SENDING A STRONG NOTE TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, April 14.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., April 15.

The Government is sending a strong Note to Germany on the subject of the torpedoing of the Fulgencio.

THE KAISER'S ILLNESS.

RUMOUR REPORTED UNFOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 14.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 15.

A Berlin communiqué says that rumours that the Kaiser is ill are unfounded.

MAJOR-GENERAL KEMBALL.

RECIEVES K. C. M. G. FOR SERVICES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 15.

The K. C. M. G., has been conferred upon Major-General George Kemball for distinguished service in Mesopotamia.

DEATH OF MAJOR KEENE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 15.

The death is announced of Major Charles James Keene.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

OPPOSITION FOR UNIVERSAL SECRET SUFFRAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 14.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., April 15.

A Budapest telegram states that after repeated suspensions of sittings owing the the continuous clamour of the Opposition for universal secret suffrage, the Royal letter was read adjourning the Parliament.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

DECLARE 12 P. C. DIVIDEND ON DEFERRED SHARES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 15.

The P. and O. has declared an interim dividend on deferred shares at the rate of twelve per cent.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR JAMES MOULTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 15.

The Wesleyan Professor James Moulton has died from exposure after the sinking of the ship on which he was returning to India.

SUBURB OF ST. QUENTIN CARRIED.

FURTHER IMPORTANT BRITISH SUCCESSES.

LARGE CAPTURES OF BIG GUNS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 14 (2-10 p.m.).
Recd. 12-25 a.m., April 15.

Field-Marshal Haig in a communiqué this afternoon says: We carried last night after a sharp fight the village of Fayet, a mile north-westward of St. Quentin.

We captured the important position of Ascension Farm and Grand Priel Farm on the high ground eastward of Leverguier. We also made progress northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road in the direction of Queant.

Our constant pressure compelled the enemy to yield ground northward of the Scarpe. We seized Vimy station, Lachaudiere, the enemy's positions at Fosse Number Six and Buquet Mill between Gwinchy-en-Golielle and Ancres.

The guns captured in this area include four eight-inch howitzers. The ground gained in the recent operations links up with the positions gained in the battle of Loos and includes the double crassier. We drove off an attempted raid eastward of Loos.

WIDESPREAD UNEASINESS AMONG THE ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, April 14.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., April 15.

A note of anxiety is now emerging in the German press comments on the British advance. The military critic of the "Vossische Zeitung" admits that it has created widespread uneasiness, but appeals to the Germans to trust in Hindenburg.

It says that the reverse at Arras clearly proves the rightness of Hindenburg's retreat, but for which, in view of the enemy's immense superiority in heavy guns and trench mortars, what has happened at Arras would have happened on the entire front to far south of the Somme.

BOMBARDMENT BETWEEN SOMME AND OISE.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN CHAMPAGNE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 15.

A French communiqué says south of St. Quentin we continued to bombard the German positions between the Somme and the Oise. There was great mutual artillery activity in the Champagne where we effected numerous reconnaissances.

GERMAN RETREAT EXTENDS

FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS SOUTH OF LENS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring this afternoon, says there are indications that the retreat is extending to the region immediately south of Lense where fires and explosions are frequent beyond the enemy lines. Conflagrations have been observed in Lens itself. The weather has improved.

PERFECT DISCIPLINE AND NO PANIC.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., April 15.

The Gloucester Castle was torpedoed at midnight. The engineer and firemen were killed by the explosion and several stokers were badly injured. A number of vessels hastened to the rescue and took off 450 wounded, who were landed and taken to hospital.

Moonlight and the calm sea facilitated transhipment, which was frequently difficult owing to a number of stretcher cases. Perfect discipline prevailed and there was no panic. The nurses and doctors were particularly cool in transferring wounded regardless of their own lives.

Those on board saw the submarine in the distance. The torpedo made a hole in the side of the ship large enough to admit four men abreast.

DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES

ENTERTAINED BY KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., April 15.

Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts Mr. Morris and Mr. Massey are spending weekend with Their Majesties at Windsor. The Archbishop of Cork has been invited to meet them.

It is understood that other Dominion statesmen will be similarly entertained later.

ENEMY MACHINE GUN REDOUBTS BAFFLED.

LAST CHANCE OF COUNTER ATTACK FOILED.

WILD SCENES IN LENS.

FRANTIC GERMAN EFFORTS TO DEFEND RETREATING LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 12 midnight, April 15.

The correspondents at Headquarters state that the British have entered Lens.

LATER.

The correspondent of the "Lloyd's News" at Headquarters telegraphing to-day, says the British patrols entered Lens though the enemy were still in machine-gun redoubts in some places. They were only rearguards, for the main body had retreated. This splendid triumph was made possible by the capture of the Vimy Ridge, the enemy realising that his last chance of successful counter-attack had been foiled. Lens and Lievin had been attacked with guns, of which it is certain that at least 150 were in a network of mines and pitheads. Prisoners state that wild scenes occurred in Lens. Frantic efforts were made to remove the guns and stores and to defend the line of retreat by blowing up the roads. Orders were given to destroy the mines by firing charges into pits and flooding mine galleries.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF LEIVIN.

TWO MORE VILLIAGES CARRIED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 15.

Last night's British communiqué says we captured Leivin, south-westward of and adjoining Lens, taking considerable quantities of war material.

In the afternoon we seized Cite St. Pierre, north-westward of Lens. We pressed on along our whole front on the Scarpe river southward of Loos and reached points two and three miles eastward of the Vimy Ridge. There was heavy fighting all day southward of the river Scarpe.

We everywhere maintained the positions previously captured and inflicted serious losses on the enemy. We progressed on a wide front north and south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

There were fierce encounters resulting in our favour southward and eastward of Fayet to within a few hundred yards of St. Quentin. We carried the Gricourt village at the point of the bayonet. The enemy stubbornly resisted. We took four hundred prisoners. An attempted hostile attack was broken up.

Our aeroplanes on Thursday and Friday dropped large quantities of explosives with good results on enemy stations, ammunitions and aerodromes. They successfully attacked the enemy infantry convoys with machine-guns. Four German aeroplanes were brought down and six driven down. Twelve of ours did not return.

A WEEK'S SUCCESS REVIEWED.

EXTENT OF THE BLOW TO ENEMY INESTIMABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that it needs a strong mental grip to realise the full extent and significance of a week's success, the most gratifying aspect being that so much has been accomplished with relatively slight casualties. The blow to the Germans is more severe than it is yet possible to estimate. Several divisions have been so badly cut up that they will not be fit for fighting for many weeks. Fresh troops were hurried up and flung into the fight on unaccustomed ground, thus Hindenburg was forced to draw heavily upon his much-talked-of srtategic reserve.

A DRY ROT HAS SET IN AMONG GERMANS.

The British proved more than a match in open fighting for their machine-like adversary and have shown marked superiority in field tactics, outpost work, machine-gun stalking and hand-to-hand fighting. It seems that a dry rot has set in among the Germans. Prisoners are behaving like an undisciplined rabble, disregarding their own officers and non-coms. This is significant of the ominous change in the mentality of the German army.

EFFICIENCY OF OUR ARTILLERY.

German officers freely complain that the chief cause of the disaster is the difficulty in controlling men. A further factor in the victory has been the wonderful efficiency, the incredible intensity and the marvellous accuracy of the British artillery. The German gunners, on the whole, have done poorly. Prisoners complain that their batteries fired on their own patrols. This was probably due in some measure to the fact that the Germans frequently were wearing British kit collected in the field. Shortage of clothing is becoming almost as marked as shortage in food. Rations of troops were reduced a week ago.

CAPTURE OF GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

There have been further considerable captures of guns and howitzers and large ammunition dumps. Trained teams of artillery men are now accompanying the infantry advance to make a prompt use of the guns falling into our hands. The total number of captured guns and howitzers is now estimated at two hundred, making considerable difference on the balance to the powers of aggression and defence.

A PAUSE IN FIGHTING.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 15.

A wireless German communiqué says there was a pause in the fighting yesterday north-eastward of Arras and the Scarpe river.

Artillery on both sides was fighting in full strength at Soissons, Rheims and western Champagne.

FRENCH PROGRESS SOUTH OF OISE.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED NEAR MONASTIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., April 15.

A French official communiqué says: We organised, the conquered ground between St. Quentin and the Oise. We made progress south of the Oise of the plateau north-east of Lower Quincy.

Our artillery was very active against the German defenders in St. Gobain and Upper Courcy forests.

A communiqué from the Eastern army says the enemy made a local attack in the direction of Tirnova, west of Monastir but failed. Bands of Comitadjis, supported by the Austrian troops, attempted an offensive west of Koritza but were repulsed.

The British aeroplanes successfully attacked a aerodrome at Drama.

4 MILES' GERMAN FRONT BROKEN.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF SLAGS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the latest British captures include great pyramids of slag near the mouths of coalpits in the neighbourhood of Lens which

(Continued on page 8.)

FEELING IN ARGENTINE.

"DOWN WITH GERMAN MURDERERS."

GERMAN NEWSPAPER OFFICES CLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, April 15.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., April 15.

Excited crowds are parading the streets shouting 'Down with German murderers'. The German newspaper offices have been closed, fearing attack.

BRAZILIAN BLUEJACKETS.

OCCUPY INTERNED GERMAN SHIPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, April 15.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., April 15.

The Brazilian bluejackets have occupied interned German ships amid the cheers of the crowds.

BRAZIL'S MAN-POWER,

SUGGESTION FOR SENDING 200,000 TROOPS TO EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO JANEIRO, April 14.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., April 15.

It is suggested in the newspapers that Brazil should send 200,000 infantry to Europe.

PARAGUAY'S SYMPATHY.

WITH U. S. AGAINST GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ASUNCION, April 15.
Recd. 12 midnight, April 15.

Paraguay has declared adhesion to and sympathy with the attitude of the United States towards Germany.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CONVOCATION TO FORM AN ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, April 15.
Recd. 12 midnight, April 15.

It is stated that the Governments of Argentine, Brazil and Chile are negotiating for the convocation at Buenos Aires of an assembly of the South American Republics, with a view to establishing an entente of the whole continent with regard to war problems.

DANISH SOCIALIST M. P.

NOT PERMITTED TO ENTER RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, April 14.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 15.

The Danish Socialist Member of Parliament, Borgbjerg, recently started for Petrograd to confer with the Russian Socialists but was not permitted to enter Russia.

DUTCH EXPORT TO GERMANY

FINALLY TO LEAD TO STARVING HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, April 15.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 15.

Commenting on the American movement to secure the stoppage or control of American exports to the neutrals bordering on Germany, the "Telegraaf" says "This confirms our view that Dutch exports to Germany will finally lead to starving ourselves."

ANGLO-FRENCH LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 14.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 15.

The French and British Labour representatives have arrived here. They were greeted by huge crowds and military and militia guards of honour, the bands playing Marseillaise.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADOPT 7 BILLION MEASURE

UNANIMOUS VOTE IN FAVOUR.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
WASHINGTON, April 15.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., April 15.

The House of Representatives has unanimously adopted a seven billion dollars war revenue measure. There were cheers from the floor and the galleries when the figures of voting, 359 for and none against, were announced. The bill limits the distribution of foreign loan to countries actually at war with Germany.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMRADESHIP.

DR. PAGE ON THE UNITED STATES IDEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., April 14.

A great manifestation of Anglo-American friendship is taking place. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack are everywhere intertwined and numerous messages and speeches testify to the unity of the democracies in the fight for freedom and liberty.

The speech of Dr. Page, the American Ambassador, contained the following striking passage:—"For the first time we come to a war in the Old World, except, indeed, when once before we came to suppress Barbary pirates. It is singular that the present errand is so similar to that. (Laughter.) From our coming oversea to fight many consequences will flow; first and foremost, we all trust in an earlier victory, and then in a better understanding of us by the free nations and of the free nations of Europe by us. This, as I see it, is the largest constructive political need of the world. (Cheers.) We come really for an ideal. What is the United States? A vast territory of great resources? Yes. A hundred millions of prosperous people? Yes. But the United States is more than these. The Republic is a system of society, a scheme of life, a plan of freedom, a state of mind; an ideal that every human being shall have the utmost possible opportunity for individual development. (Cheers.) This ideal is the United States. It was for this and upon this that our fathers established it. This we have not forgotten, nor shall we ever forget it. It is to make sure that this ideal shall not now perish from the earth that we come into this war. High as the cost, and great as the toll may be, we shall be the better for standing where we have always stood, whatever the cost." (Loud cheers.)

U. S. COMMISSION TO RUSSIA

TO AID NEW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 15.
Recd. 12 midnight, April 15.

It is officially announced that the Government is considering sending a commission to Russia to ascertain how to aid the new Government, and to consider all phases of the Russian and the American co-operation in the war.

A large Russian credit will probably be granted as soon as the Congress passes the War Loan Bill, possibly before the commission goes to Russia.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES THROUGH SWITZERLAND.

GERMANS WAIVE PASSPORT AND LUGGAGE EXAMINATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 15.

A curious story comes from Stockholm that thirty Russian revolutionaries from Switzerland passed there proceeding to Petrograd. The German Government had waived passport and baggage examinations on the condition they promised to obtain the release of a similar number of civilians in the concentration camps.

CONGRESS OF WORKMEN AND SOLDIERS.

SUPPORTS WAR BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, April 15.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 15.

The proceedings of the Congress of District Counlils of workmen's and soldiers' delegates shows that an overwhelming majority supports the resolution of the executive in favour of prosecuting the war. A small minority of extremists was outvoted when it suggested peace.

REDUCTION IN FEEDING STUFFS

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE MEMORANDUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 15.

A memorandum of the Board of Agriculture states that owing to diminished importation and military requirements feeding stuffs in the country during the coming year will be reduced by 1½ million tons. Simultaneously a number of livestock are unprecedentedly large, therefore there will be rationing of feedings stuffs and the reduction of livestock is essential.

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

PERSONNEL AND WAR ORGANISATION.

LORD KITCHENERS' DOMINANCE.

LORD FISHERS' NAVAL POLICY.

We take the following summary of the Report of the Dardanelles Commission from the "Manchester Guardian."

The main report discusses at considerable length the higher organisation for the conduct of naval and military operations adopted before and after the outbreak of war. It make a preliminary observation:—

The premature and deeply regretted death of Lord Kitchener naturally renders it impossible for us to state, with the same confidence as that which obtains in the case of living witnesses, whether we have faithfully represented the opinions he entertained and the aims which he had in view at different periods of the proceedings. The difficulty is enhanced owing to the strong opinion which Lord Kitchener entertained as to the absolute necessity of maintaining the strictest secrecy in respect to all matters connected with military operations. Sir Maurice Hankey, indeed stated that some difficulties at times arose owing to Lord Kitchener's unwillingness to impart full information even to the members of the War Council. It is in this connection singularly unfortunate that that gallant officer Colonel Fitzgerald, who was Lord Kitchener's personal military, secretary, and who was probably better acquainted with his opinions than any other individual, shared the fate of his distinguished chief.

We have not thought that we should be justified, in deference to the consideration which is rightly shown to the memory of the illustrious dead in, abstaining from a complete revelation of the action which Lord Kitchener took during the various phases of the events under consideration, have we hesitated to express our views on that action. It is necessary to do justice to the living as well as to the dead. Moreover, it must be steadfastly borne in mind that, at the time when the attack on the Dardanelles was under consideration, Lord Kitchener occupied a position such as has probably never been held by any previous Secretary of State for War. In this connection we may quote the following passage from the evidence given by Mr. Winston Churchill:—

"Lord Kitchener's personal qualities and position played at this time a very great part in the decision of events. His prestige and authority were immense. He was the sole mouthpiece of War Office opinion in the War Council. Everyone had the greatest admiration for his character, and everyone felt fortified, amid the terrible and incalculable events of the opening months of the war, by his commanding presence. When he gave a decision it was invariably accepted as final. He was never, to my belief, overruled by the War Council or the Cabinet in any military matter, great or small. No single unit was ever sent or withheld contrary, not merely to his agreement, but to his advice. Scarcely anyone ever ventured to argue with him in Council. Respect for the man, sympathy for him in his immense labours, confidence in his professional judgment, and the belief that he had plans deeper and wider than any we could see, silenced misgivings and disputes, whether in the Council or at the War Office. All-powerful, imperturable, reserved, he dominated absolutely our councels at this time. If the course of my observations and the documents it is my duty to lay before you appear to constitute any reflection upon his military policy, I wish here to testify to the overwhelming weight of the burdens laid upon him, to his extraordinary courage and patience in all the difficulties and perplexities through which we were passing and to his unvarying kindness to me."

Although, however, we have thought that we should be failing in our duty if we did not deal fully with the part Lord Kitchener played in these transactions, we would ask those who may read this report to remember, in justice to his memory, in the first place, that it has not been possible to check his recorded opinions by the light of subsequent explanation; and, secondly, that if, in the eyes of any critics, he may, under circumstances of very great difficulty, be held to have committed some errors of judgment, the fact cannot in any way obscure the very distinguished services which he rendered to his country in other directions.

TOO MUCH FOR ONE MAN.

Examining later on the conduct of the War Office, the report says:—

As regards administrative methods, it is much to be regretted that the principle of the devolution of authority and responsibility upon which the War Office system was based were ignored by Lord Kitchener. Lord Kitchener was not in the habit of consulting his subordinates. He frequently gave orders over the heads of the chiefs of departments, and sometimes without the knowledge of the Chief of the General Staff, and, in fact, he centralised the whole administration of the War Office in his own hands.

At a later period of the war an Order in Council was issued restoring the power of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, which had been allowed to lapse. (According to the evidence of Sir Reginald Brade, Lord Kitchener's habit of sending on his own orders in regard to operations, and not asking, or disregarding, the advice of the officers of the General Staff, was understood to be the reason for that Order in Council being passed.)

There can, in fact, be no doubt that the principle of centralisation was pushed to an extreme point by Lord Kitchener. It was unsuitable to a stronger force than that which Lord Kitchener commanded in the Sudan, or to operations on so large a scale as those in which this country has recently been engaged. Its result was to throw on the hands of one man an amount of work with which no individual, however capable, could hope to cope successfully.

A TRIUMVIRATE.

After regretting that Cabinet management of the war continued for four months after its outbreak, the report deals with the position when the War Council was set up, and says:—

The Cabinet were generally informed of any important decisions, but not until after the necessary executive steps had been taken to give whole or partial effect to those decisions. This was what actually happened in the case both of the naval and military operations undertaken at the Dardanelles. For all practical purposes it may be had that during the period under review the powers and prerogatives of the united Cabinet were, in so far as the conduct of the war was concerned, held almost entirely in abeyance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd George), the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir Edward, now Viscount Grey of Fallodon), and the Secretary of State for India (the Marquis of Crewe) exercised undoubted and very legitimate influence, and occasionally stated their opinions, but the main responsibility rested on three members of the Council—namely, the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for War (Lord Kitchener), and the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Winston Churchill). The latter, in the course of his evidence, said: "In the early stages the war was carried on by the Prime Minister and Lord Kitchener and me, I think, in the next place, but I was on a rather different plane. I had not the same weight or authority as those two Ministers, nor the same power, and if they said 'This is to be done or not to be done' that settled it." We believe this description of the actual working of the machine to be substantially correct, save that Mr. Winston Churchill probably assigned to himself a more unobtrusive part than that which he actually played.

WAR COUNCIL'S BUSINESS METHODS.

Going into the question of the War Council's conduct of its business and the position assigned to the expert members and advisers, the report quotes largely from the evidence of members and advisers. This section of the report concludes:—

Sir James Murray, in answer to a question addressed to him by Mr. Clyde, said: "I sometimes left the War Council with a very indistinct idea of any decision having been arrived at at all."

Speaking of the meeting of January 13 (after which the Admiralty were instructed to prepare for an attack on the Dardanelles), Lord Fisher said: "I have not the least doubt a decision was come to, because very likely the Prime Minister went and wrote it down when the meeting was over, but it was never read out to us that that was the decision.

"Q. You were not aware that any decision was come to?—A. No; I do not remember it; no more does Wilson."

On the other hand, Mr. Asquith states very positively that the decision taken on January 13 was read out before the Council broke up, although possibly some of the members may have left before this was done. Mr. Asquith's description of what occurred is confirmed by Sir Maurice Hankey.

The following are the conclusions to be drawn from the evidence which we have received as to the proceedings of the War Council:—

1. It was not the practice to ask the experts attending the Council to express their opinions.

2. The experts themselves did not consider it their duty either to express any opinions unless they were asked to do so or to intimate dissent at the Council board if they disagreed with the views set forth by the Ministers in charge of their respective departments.

3. The chairman and the Ministerial members of the War Council looked to the naval and military experts to express their opinions if they dissented from the views put forward by the heads of their respective departments. As the experts did not express their opinions the Council was in technical matters guided wholly by the views laid before them by the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty.

4. The functions of the experts were to a great extent differently understood by the experts themselves and the Ministerial members of the Council.

THE STORY OF THE CHANGING PLANS.

The "Narrative of Events" fills 26 pages of the report, and is divided into such sections as the War Council meetings of January 13 and 28, co-operation with the French, the political advantages of a purely naval attack, the effect of modern artillery, the bombardments of February 19 and March 18, and the appointment of Sir Ian Hamilton. The various stages through which these transactions passed, says the report, may be summarised as follows:—

1. As early as November, 1914, the idea of attacking the Dardanelles had been mooted, but there does not appear at that time to have been any sort of intention of making a purely naval attack.

2. On January 13 the Admiralty were instructed to "prepare" for an attack on the Dardanelles. It was understood at the time by the First Lord, and apparently by others, that this involved approval of the attack. The intention at the time was that the operations should be purely naval, and that no troops, save small parties for such purposes as the demolition of forts, should be used. It was thought that, if the experience gained by attacking the outer forts was unsatisfactory, the attack might be broken off without any loss of prestige.

4. On January 28 the decision to attack the Dardanelles by ships alone was definitely confirmed. There was still no intention of using troops, save for minor operations.

5. On February 16 it was decided to mass large bodies of troops in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles with a view to assisting further operations when once the fleet had forced a passage.

6. On February 19 the first bombardment took place. The results were not decisive, but at the same time were fairly satisfactory.

7. On February 20, principally owing to the anxiety felt by Lord Kitchener in respect to the state of affairs in other theatres of war, the decision to send troops from England to the Dardanelles was suspended.

8. On March 10 Lord Kitchener resolved to sanction the departure of troops from England.

9. On March 18 the second bombardment took place. The losses incurred were heavy, but, in the first instance, both Admiral de Robeck and the officials at the Admiralty wished to continue the purely naval attack.

10. On March 23, owing to representations made by Admiral de Robeck and Sir Ian Hamilton, it was decided to postpone further operations until adequate military forces could be assembled. The idea of making a purely naval attack was definitely abandoned.

TO HELP THE RUSSIANS.

From the mass of evidence and discussion presented it is impossible in limited space to do more than pick out certain points, though much is left out bearing on the pros and cons of various actions, both collective and individual. We take the following points:—

The Commission agree with Sir Henry Jackson that the bombardment for ten minutes on November 3, 1914, of the outer forts, merely to find out the effective range of the guns of the Turkish forts, was a mistake, as it was calculated to place the Turks on the alert. The orders to bombard emanated solely from the Admiralty, and the War Council was not consulted.

On November 25 the idea of making a serious attack on the Dardanelles was discussed by the War Council. Mr. Churchill suggested an attack on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and Lord Kitchener agreed that it might become necessary to make a diversion by an attack on the Turkish communications, but considered that the moment had not yet arrived for doing so.

On January 2 the British Ambassador in Petrograd notified that the Russians were being hardly pressed in the Caucasus, and on that day Mr. Churchill received the following private letter from Lord Kitchener:—

I do not see that we can do anything that will seriously help the Russians in the Caucasus. The Turks are evidently withdrawing most of their troops from Adrianople, and using them to reinforce their army in Russia, probably sending them by the Black Sea. . . . We have no troops to land anywhere. . . . The only place that a demonstration might have some effect in stopping reinforcements going east would be the Dardanelles. . . . We shall not be ready for anything big for some months.

Mr. Churchill himself, in common with all the experts, was greatly in favour a joint naval and military attack.

THE ATTITUDE OF LORD FISHER AND LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Fisher in his evidence spoke of the "purely naval operation at the Dardanelles" as Lord Kitchener's proposal, and condemned it in strong terms. He based this opinion on Lord Kitchener's letter to Mr. Churchill. The Commission is unable to concur in Lord Fisher's view. Lord Kitchener suggested and pressed for a demonstration but that did not necessarily involve a deliberate attempt to force a passage.

Lord Kitchener grasped perhaps rather too eagerly at the proposal to act through the agency of the fleet alone, but it cannot with justice or accuracy be said that the responsibility for proposing the adoption of this course rested with him. It rested rather on the First Lord (Mr. Churchill).

Sir George Arthur, Lord Kitchener's secretary, handed in a statement of a conversation with Lord Kitchener in the following May. It was to the effect that at a conference Lord Kitchener protested vigorously against any such an undertaking by the navy without very strong and very carefully prepared support from and co-operation with the army.

At a War Council on May 14 Lord Kitchener read a statement in which he said:

"When the Admiralty proposed to force the Dardanelles by means of the fleet alone I doubted whether the attempt would succeed, but was led to believe it possible by the First Lord's statements, of the power of the Queen Elizabeth, and the Admiralty Staff paper showing how the operation was to be conducted. . . . I regret that I was led to agree in the enterprise by the statements made, particularly as to the power of the Queen Elizabeth, of which I had no means of judging."

On January 11 Vice-Admiral Carden submitted a plan to advance to the sea of Marmora by destroying the forts methodically one by one.

Sir Henry Jackson insisted in his evidence that he agreed to an attack on the outer forts and nothing more. He did not consider that an attempt made by the fleet alone to get through the Dardanelles was "a feasible operation." He thought that "it would be a mad thing to do."

Sir Maurice Hankey recorded that "Lord Kitchener thought the plan was worth trying. We could leave off the bombardment if it did not prove effective."

It is highly probable that if either Lord Kitchener or Lord Fisher had from the first expressed on technical grounds strong objections to the attack on the Dardanelles the project would have been abandoned.

LORD FISHER'S RESIGNATION.

Lord Fisher reluctantly acquiesced in the Dardanelles operations so long as he thought they would not seriously interfere with the plans which he wished to carry into execution elsewhere. But when in May he became convinced that the demands made on the fleet for action in the Dardanelles would prejudice his alternative schemes, he resigned his post at the Admiralty.

It should be clearly understood that his resignation was due solely to this cause and not to objections he entertained to the original scheme for attacking the Dardanelles considered exclusively on its own merits.

Lord Fisher did indeed state in the course of his evidence that he "was dead against the naval operation alone because he knew it must be a failure." But he did not at the time record any such strongly adverse opinions as these; neither does he appear to have impressed others with the strength of his objections.

After January 13, 1915, Lord Fisher's attitude underwent some change, and Mr. Churchill says: "I could see that Lord Fisher was increasingly worried about the Dardanelles situation. He reproached himself for having agreed to begin the operation. Now it was going to broaden out into a far larger and far longer undertaking than he had contemplated, his great wish became to put a stop to the whole thing."

Mr. Asquith says that though there were constant differences of opinion between the First Lord and the First Sea Lord, they got on well together.

These differences eventually culminated in the submission by Lord Fisher direct to the Prime Minister on January 25 of a memorandum, which was immediately answered by Mr. Churchill.

Lord Fisher intimated that he did not wish to attend any more meetings of the War Council. Lord Fisher and Mr. Churchill met in the Prime Minister's room, and the Prime Minister, after hearing both sides, expressed his concurrence in Mr. Churchill's views. Immediately afterwards the War Council met.

MR. CHURCHILL'S "SANGUINE TEMPERAMENT."

On this the Commission state there can be no doubt that at the two meetings on January 28 Mr. Churchill strongly advocated the adoption of the Dardanelles enterprise. "We think that instead of urging Lord Fisher, as he seems to have done at the private meeting after luncheon on January 28, to give a silent but manifestly very reluctant assent to the undertaking, he ought not merely to have invited Lord Fisher and Sir Arthur Wilson to express their views freely to the Council, but further to have insisted on their doing so.

"We have not the least doubt that in speaking at the Council Mr. Churchill thought that he was correctly representing the collective views of hte Admiralty experts. But, without in any way wishing to impugn his good faith, it seems clear that he was carried away by his sanguine temperament and his firm belief in the success of the undertaking which he advocated.

"Further, we are very clearly of opinion that the other members of the Council, and more especially the chairman, should have encouraged the experts to give their opinion.

"It was common knowledge (and the Prime Minister knew) that naval opinion generally condemned the attack on the forts by ships unaided by any military force."

LORD KITCHENER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Commission criticise the delay in despatching the 29th Division, and remark that three weeks of valuable time were lost. The transports, which might have left on February 22, did not get away till March 16.

"It is with great reluctance and hesitation that we comment on these proceedings, for it is obvious that Lord Kitchener was mainly responsible for the decisions taken during the critical period between February 16 and March 10, and it is quite possible that were he alive he might be able to throw a new light upon them. From the time the decision of February 16 was taken there were really only two alternatives which were thoroughly defensible. One was to have fallen back on the original plan of abandoning the naval attack on the Dardanelles when once it became apparent that military operations on a large scale would be necessary. The other was to have boldly faced the risks which would have been involved elsewhere, and at once to have made a determined effort to force the passage of the Dardanelles by a rapid and well-organised combined attack in great strength.

"Unfortunately the Government adopted neither of these courses. For at least three weeks the Government vacillated and came to no definite decision in one sense or the other. Time was given to the Turks, with the help of German officers, to strengthen their position, so that eventually the opposition to be encountered became of a far more formidable character than was originally to have been anticipated."

Moreover, even when the decision was taken it was by no means thorough. The hope of dispensing altogether with military assistance, save in respect to what were called "minor operations," was not abandoned.

ORDERS TO SIR IAN HAMILTON.

After an unsuccessful bombardment on March 18, when three warships were lost, Sir Ian Hamilton telegraphed to Lord Kitchener:

I am being must reluctantly driven towards the conclusion that the Dardanelles are less likely to be forced by battleships than at one time seemed probable, and that if the army is to participate its operations will not assume the subsidiary form anticipated.

Lord Kitchener replied:

You know my views that the passage of the Dardanelles must be forced, and that if large military operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula by the army are necessary to clear the way, those operations must be undertaken after careful consideration of the local defences, and must be carried through.

Sir Ian Hamilton regarded this letter in the light of a "peremptory instruction" that he was to take the peninsula," and the Commission think that he was justified in doing so.

Lord Kitchener's telegrams are conclusive proof that Lord Kitchener had by March 23 wholly abandoned the idea of a purely naval operation, and realised the fact that military operations on a large scale were necessary, and that in contemplating military action he had no clear idea as to when a landing could be made.

MR. CHURCHILL WOULD HAVE GONE ON.

The first impression produced by the receipt of the news of the bombardment was that the naval operations should continue. Mr. Churchill stated, "Lord Fisher and Sir Arthur Wilson met me that morning (the 19th) with expressions of firm determination to fight it out."

The first telegrams received from Admiral de Robeck, dated March 19 and 20, clearly indicate that he shared the view entertained at the Admiralty, but on March 23 he changed his views, and later declared that a combined operation was essential. This Mr. Churchill "regretted very much. I believed then, as I believe now, that we were separated by very little from complete success".

The whole question was then discussed at great length at the Admiralty. Mr. Churchill records, "I proposed that we should direct the Admiral to renew the naval attack according to his previous intention. The First Sea Lord, however, did not agree, nor did Sir Arthur Wilson, nor did Sir Henry Jackson. Lord Fisher took the line that hitherto he had been willing to carry the enterprise forward because it was suggested and recommended by the Commander on the spot. But now that Admiral de Robeck and Sir Ian Hamilton had decided upon a joint operation we were bound to accept their view.

"I do not at all blame Lord Fisher for this decision. The arguments for it were very strong indeed. But so were the arguments against it. Both the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour, with whom I discussed the matter, were inclined to my view, but as our professional advisers and the Admiral on the spot were against it, it was impossible to go further, and I bowed to their decision."

LORD FISHER'S NAVAL POLICY. MR. ROCH AND A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

Mr. Roch, in giving the reasons which led him to his conclusions, quotes Lord Fisher's memorandum to the Prime Minister, in which he said, "We must husband our naval resources, as the Germans would almost certainly seek a decision at sea." Lord Fisher added: "So long as the German High Seas Fleet possesses its present great strength and splendid gunnery efficiency, so long is it imperative, and indeed vital, that no operation whatever should be undertaken by the British fleet calculated to impair its present superiority, which is none too great in view of the heavy losses already experienced. Even the older ships should not be risked, for they cannot be lost without losing men, and they form the only reserve behind the Grand Fleet."

Mr. Churchill in his memorandum of reply urged that the British naval margin was ample and overwhelming, and that ships would be used which (except the "Duncan") were not suited to fight in the line of battle.

Mr. Roch next deals with the meeting of the War Council, and quotes the notes supplied by Sir Maurice Hankey of what occurred. Mr. Churchill explained the place of attack on a map. To this account (says Mr Roch) one incident, not without dramatic intensity, must be added.

Lord Fisher learnt that a final decision was being come to. Thereupon (to quote from a note made by Lord Fisher, at the time) Lord Fisher left the Council table, followed by Lord Kitchener, who asked Lord Fisher what he intended to do. Lord Fisher replied to Lord Kitchener that he would not return to the Council table and would resign his office as First Sea Lord. Lord Kitchener then urged on Lord Fisher that he (Lord Fisher) was the only dissentient, that the Dardanelles operations had been decided upon by the Prime Minister, and he put it to Lord Fisher that his duty to his country was to carry on the duties of First Sea Lord. Lord Fisher after further conversation reluctantly gave in to Lord Kitchener's entreaty and resumed his seat."

Later, in Mr. Churchill's room, Mr. Churchill strongly urged Lord Fisher to undertake the operations, and Lord Fisher definitely consented.

The memorandum and reply were not placed before the subsequent meetings of the War Council, and when on May 14 the War Council decided to continue the operations and to divert further ships for the purpose Lord Fisher thought that his great alternative scheme was doomed. To use his own words: "It seemed to me that I was faced at last by a progressive frustration of my main schemes of naval strategy."

On the following day he resigned his post as First Sea Lord.

CHESS TOURNAMENT AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 14.

The annual general meeting of the members of Hardinge Library was held yesterday evening, Lieut.-Col. Beadon, Deputy Commissioner presiding. The annual report read by the Secretary showed that the reading room continued to attract more and more readers and the daily attendance had increased.

The Chess Tournament started last year under the auspicies of the library was concluded the same evening. The President presented the trophy and prize to Mr. Bashiruddin Bashir, the winner, and a prize to Pundit Brijkumar, the runner-up.

MORE HUNNISM.

SHOCKING STORIES.

DEVILISH ATROCITIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 14.

Recd. 8-45 a.m., April 15.

Stories of shamelessly cruel Hunnism are multiplying and Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters gives numerous instances.

During the occupation of the recently liberated territory from one town alone eighty girls of a superior class were kidnapped for alleged industrial and agricultural labour. In another town the entire population was dragged away at dawn without warning to an unknown destination. The Commune of Ugnylegay was fined 10,000 marks because a house was burned down. It was really through the fault of the Germans, nevertheless the fine was enforced and three local prominent men were imprisoned on spare diet and under rigorous treatment until the fine was paid. In another town the Germans stopped the people and demanded to see their watches. If the watches did not show German time the owners were heavily fined.

Mr. Beach Thomas in the "Daily Mail" tells the story of two of our men who had been prisoners with the enemy and escaped to our lines. What these men say will fill the army with more fury than anything yet recorded against the enemy. They were captured early in the year and immediately set to work near the lines, sometimes under our shell fire. They were starved from the beginning and one who was thirteen stone when captured is now eight. The foot of the other was covered with boils. If they asked to cease work because of their weakness they were lashed with whips or hit with the butt end of a rifle. Their diet was a quarter of a loaf of bread and some thin soup with occasionally small extras. Full details are being officially recorded.

Meanwhile the news of fresh sea atrocities come in daily. The latest example is in connection with the French schooner Leontine. A submarine fired on it whereupon the Leontine immediately put out her boats. The submarine watched for a few minutes and then, satisfied that the schooner was unarmed, fired forty shells into her, killing four and badly wounding three including the skipper who was conveyed to his cabin. The submarine then fired incendiary shells and finally put the crew on board. The boatswain and the cabin boy lay bleeding on the deck and, knowing that an explosion would mean their death, asked for mercy. The German officer's reply was to shoot the cabin boy through the head with a revolver. The submarine crew were meanwhile laughing and singing. The Leontine finally blew up with the wounded men. Five unwounded men, however, escaped.

A telegram from Madrid says the captain of Fulgencio states that the submarine captain, covering him with a revolver, actually compelled him to carry a bomb in his own boat to sink his ship.

PATROLLING OF ATLANTIC AND CARIBEAN SEA.

DECIDED IN A CONFERENCE OF ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Recd. 1-20 a.m., April 15.

It was a conference between the British, French and American naval officials who French and American naval officials which decided on the patrolling of the Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea by America.

FOUR ARRESTS MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

Recd. 1-20 a.m., April 15.

Four arrests have been made in connection with the Eddystone ammunition factory explosion.

ENEMY MACHINE GUN REDOUBTS BAFFLED.

(Continued from Page 7.)

the Germans had converted into fortresses. Altogether the German front has been broken for another four miles.

FAILURE OF ENEMY ATTACK.

HEAVY LOSSES ON HIS RETIRING TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

Recd. 0-25 a.m., April 16.

Marshal Haig in a communiqué this afternoon says: This morning the enemy strongly attacked on six miles front astride Bapaume-Cambrai road, under cover of heavy bombardment of our new positions from Hermies to Noreuil. The attack failed everywhere except at Lagnicourt, where the enemy gained a foothold after heavy fighting. Our counterattack regained the village. Our artillery inflicted very heavy losses on his retiring troops. We took two hundred prisoners. We advanced our line eastward of Heninel and made progress northward of the Souchez River. We captured the defences eastward of Lievin from Riaumont Wood to the east corner of Cite St. Pierre. Our troops are pushing on towards Lens.

Heavy rain has fallen since early morning.

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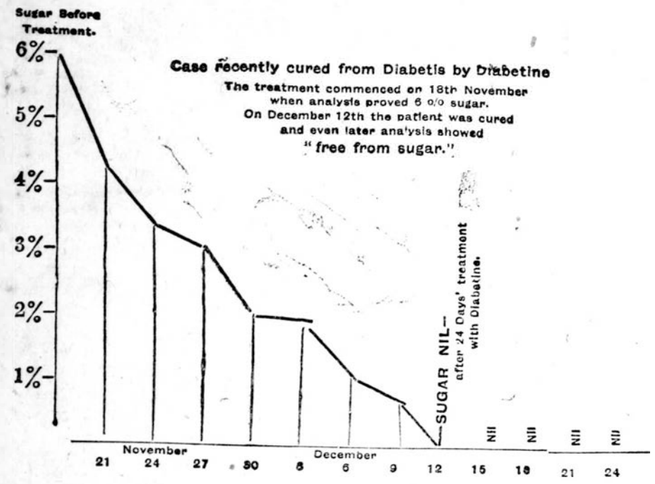
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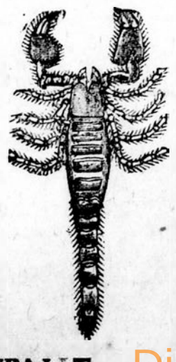

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INDIAN LADIES' PURDAH PARTY.

LADY CHELMSFORD'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 14.

The following is the text of her Excellency Lady Chelmsford's speech at the Indian Ladies' Purdah Party:—

Ladies, it gives me very great pleasure to meet you to-day. I think you already knew, that I am most anxious to make the acquaintance of Indian ladies wherever that is possible, and that I take the deepest interest in all that concerns them and all the subjects which they have at heart. Her Majesty the Queen, whom I had the honour of visiting before I left England, wishes me to remind the women of India how deep and sincere an interest she has in them, and how great is her desire that every effort conducive to their advancement in education and medical relief should be fostered and developed. Besides this solicitude for the needs of women in general, her Majesty has graciously deigned to show her special sympathy towards the women, who have given their husbands and sons to the service of the Empire on the battlefeld, and she has desired me to send to each widow or bereaved mother a card with her own picture and a most beautiful message of sympathy and appreciation of the brave deeds of the departed soldier.

I feel sure that this precious expression of her Majesty's feelings will bring consolation to many and her picture will be treasured as a token of her constant care and love for her daughters in India.

I have taken this opportunity to make this public announcement of her Majesty's gracious scheme, because I felt that it could be made in no more fitting place than the Punjab which has contributed so largely to the fighting forces of the Empire. An honour paid to the women, who have made these great sacrifices, is an honour to you all. I feel convinced that the women of India will appreciate this gracious act of her Majesty's and that they will, with their own beautiful courtesy, send from their hearts a message of love and thanks to our great Queen.

PUNJAB CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

GARDEN PARTY TO THE VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 14.

The garden party given by the Punjab Chiefs' Association this evening to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford at the Aitchison Chiefs' College grounds, was a picturesque affair. The spacious lawns were tastefully decorated. Their Excellencies were seated in two state chairs surrounded by the ruling chiefs, both to right and left. The police band was in attendance. The address was read by the Hon. Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Secretary of the Association. It traced the history of the Association, and said that it came into existence in 1909 when the atmosphere in India was charged with ideas of political and constitutional reform. After referring to Lord Minto's reply to their address, the address went on to refer to the scheme of post-war reform that the Association has submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor separately, and concluded by a reference to the Defence of India Force and Raja Daljit Singh's appointment to the Secretary of State's Council. The address was presented in a beautiful silver casket of excellent workmanship.

His Excellency replying admitted that the removal from headquarters caused some dislocation of work, but personal touch with various problems was necessary, and he hoped to renew his acquaintance and pay another visit to them. The Government was not unmindful of the claims to the attention of a body like theirs and instanced a grant of 60,000 acres in new colonies for the hereditary landed gentry of the province. The influence of old leaders in the maintanance of order and good government was recognised by the Government and recently the old rule of assignment of land revenue in the form of Jagir grants had been revived in the Punjab. These Jagir grants were open to all, but his Excellency hoped that the landed gentry would have their share in them, so that those who led the people in the past would be still taking the lead. His Excellency had not seen their separate memorandum on post-war reforms, but would be glad to hear their views. The Punjab had contributed 63 per cent. of Indian soldiers and he said if there were numerous applications for admission into the Defence of India Force, some more units might be formed. But on this question he would at present say nothing. His Excellency complimented the Association on their splendid assistance in recruiting and liberal contribution to various war funds.

RECLAMATION OF FALLEN WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your editorial of the 11th, you rightly say "If prostitution is a necessary evil we must at least make sure that not a single woman is forced to pursue such a profession except of her entire free will and that no child is deliberately brought up to it from years of tenderness."

There is a provision in the Hindoo Anathashram Nadiad for the care and protection of such destitute women and girls of Hindu persuasion that mean to lead an honest life. Those social workers that succeed in reclaiming any are requested to correspond with, and then send them to—Yours, etc.,

BATUSHANKER G.
Honrary Secretary.
Hindoo Anath Ashram Nadiad.
Nadiad, 12th April 1917.

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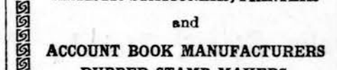

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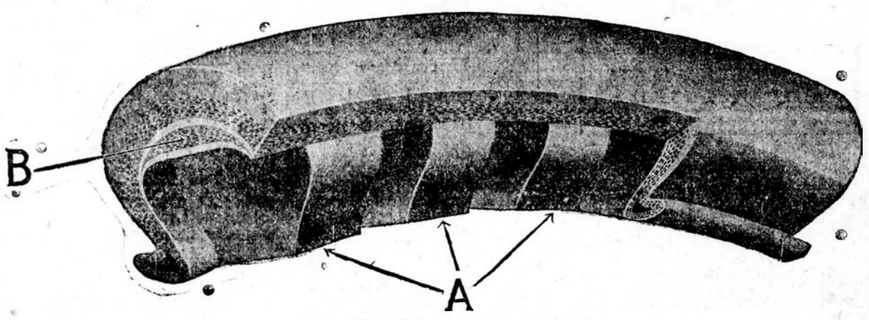

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